FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA COMMISSION ON ELECTRICITY MEETS IN BRATISLAVA

LD192316 Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bratislava--The 56th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Standing Commission on Electric Energy opened here on Monday. Attending the four-day session are delegations from the CMEA member states and Yugoslavia, and also representatives of the international organizations Interatomenergo, the Central Control Administration of the united power grids of European CMEA member countries, and the CMEA Secretariat. The heads of the delegations attending the session were received here later on Monday by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka who highly appreciated the work of the commission in the implementation of challenging tasks in the sphere of power, and stressed the significance of cooperation between the CMEA countries in solving problems concerning energy needs.

CEMA COMPUTER EQUIPMENT SESSION ENDS WITH PROTOCOL

AU151925 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA)--"The protocol signed here tonight provides for the further development of specialization and industrial joint production of the socialist community countries in the field of microelectronics and computer manufacturing within the CMEA unified system", said Mr Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR and standing chairman of the intergovernmental commission on cooperation of the socialist countries in computing equipment, to a BTA reporter. "In the result of the signing of this important document trade in this kind of equipment between the socialist countries is expected to reach 17,000 million rubles in the 1981-1985 period. This will create possibility for production of new computer devices, for the improvement of the memory devices on magnet tape and magnet disks, on microprocessor and microelectronic basis", said he. Delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia took part in the work of the 21st session of the intergovernmental commission on cooperation of the socialist countries in the field of computer equipment. Questions of the international specialization in the development and production of computer equipment and questions of raising the quality and reliability of computer equipment produced jointly by the socialist countries have been discussed at the session.

CMEA MEETING ON COAL INDUSTRY HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU171415 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/5/1980--The 55th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission for Collaboration in Coal Industry was held in Bucharest, being attended by delegations from the CMEA member countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The 110th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin was marked at the meeting. The commission examined questions of carrying out the actions within the special long-term programme on collaboration in fuel, power and raw materials, particularly those referring to the elaboration of new technical methods and means of building and exploiting large mines, to the manufacture of completely mechanized means which can drill at great depths and in difficult geological conditions, to the efficient processing of coal into liquid, gaseous and solid fuels, more economically in point of transport, to the development of cooperation in the production and mutual delivery of mining equipment and spare parts. The meeting passed in a friendly working atmosphere of mutual understanding.

BCP, GOVERNMENT APPROVE WARSAW PACT CONCLUSIONS

AU201920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, after listening to a report on the work of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries held in Warsaw on 14 and 15 May 1980, totally approve the activity of the delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and express full accord with the results of the meeting and the documents adopted by it.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers express full accord with the detailed analysis of the topical problems of international life and with the basic trends in its development as stated in the declaration adopted by the meeting. They also stated that the conclusions and initiatives included in this major political document are further serious evidence of the lasting affiliation of the Warsaw Pact member countries with the cause of peace, security and cooperation among peoples, and to detente and disarmament. They attribute primary importance to disarmament as a vital need of the people, and totally support the request of the Warsaw Pact member countries for a successful resumption of the talks that have been interrupted.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers attribute very great importance to the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries, which proposes that a summit conference of state leaders from all countries be convened as soon as possible. This conference could focus its attention on discussing the main task that is of intent interest to all peoples--eliminating the hotbeds of international tension and not allowing war to occur. This timely initiative of the Warsaw Pact member countries is further manifestation of their insistent and constructive approach to finding ways to avoid military conflicts and achieve a lasting peace in the world, as well as to a mutual understanding among peoples. Expressing confidence that the decisions made by this meeting would give further impetus to improving international relations, the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers declare that, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian people will spare no efforts to further strengthen the unity, comprehensive right and interaction of the fraternal socialist countries, and will contribute to the successful realization of the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact member countries aimed at safeguarding peace, continuing the process of detente in Europe and beyond its borders, and building a world free of weapons and wars.

BREZHNEV-GISCARD D'ESTAING TALKS CALLED 'HOPEFUL'

AU202035 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 May 80

["Fresh Breeze in the Stifling Atmosphere"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--Europe and the world are again hopeful that the frigid atmosphere will be eased, the broken East-West dialogue resumed and detente revived and prolonged. This is the first result of the Warsaw meeting of Mr Leonid Brezhnev with Mr Giscard d'Estaing.

The meeting took place at a time of dangerous tension caused by the aggressive adventuresome moves of the United States and the NATO leading circles, who marred the international relations for which so many earnest efforts were made to be imporved of late.

Certain circles in the United States and Western Europe launched a campaign against the Warsaw meeting, but there can be no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the French people and the people in Western Europe have greeted the meeting. There can be no doubt as well that the governments of the West European countries, in spite of their declarations of solidarity with the United States, breathed a sigh of relief and inner satisfaction, for the East-West dialogue is absolutely necessary for the survival of the world in epoch of nuclear mass destruction weapons. And also the attitude of the West European Atlantic allies towards the USA sanctions against the Soviet Union and Iran revealed that the declarations of solidarity with the United States made, as they were, under the brutal pressure of Washington or out of allied courtesy do not always correspond to the actions.

It can be expected that other West European states and government leaders, too, will prefer the dialogue to the fanning-up of military hysteria and to the threats of military interventions and will follow the example set by the French president. For this is what the interests of their countries dictate as well as the interests of European and world peace. The openly manifested positive attitude towards the Leonid Brezhnev-Giscard d'Estaing meeting on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany is of particular significance, for this will make another meeting of equal importance easy, the Leonid Brezhnev-Helmut Schmidt one.

On his way to Warsaw for a talk with the first leader of the Soviet state, the French president took no anti-American or anti-Atlantic political steps, as some Western commentators are alleging. He took a French step, a step of independent French policy, though France remains an ally of the United States in the Atlantic alliance and solidarity with the positions of the Atlantic allies on many problems and events. Mr Giscard d'Estaing explicitly stressed the existing differences between France and the Soviet Union on certain questions, but he hastened to stress also the goodwill for understanding and cooperation between the countries in the interests of peace and security.

The Warsaw meeting between Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Giscard d'Estaing, which confirmed that the necessary East-West dialogue is possible, was a surprise. But it is a logical meeting. It is held in the spirit of the traditional relations between the Soviet Union and France, who were the first to open the dialogue for detente in Europe and the world. Now Moscow and Paris undertook the initiative of resuming this broken dialogue, of resuming and promoting the process of detente.

ZHIVKOV VISITS CONSTRUCTION SITE IN SOFIA

AU202002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today visited the construction works of the Cultural Palace in Sofia. He was accompanied by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, and Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov was informed on construction work of this unique building and the formation of the site surrounding the future palace of culture. He expressed satisfaction with the activity of the investors, designers and builders, and congratulated them on their work on the largest project of the 5-year plan in Sofia.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SFRY BEGIN IN SOFIA 20 MAY

AU201600 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA)--Today an intersessional meeting was held here between the co-chairmen of the Joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission: the minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev and the member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Federal secretary on market and general economic matters, Imer Pulja. They surveyed in detail the execution of the tasks laid down at the 16th session of the commission which was held last year in Sofia. They agreed on concrete practical measures for the overall implementation of the programme.

Particular attention was paid to the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries over the 1981-1985 period, and to the preparation for it which has to be completed by the end of this year.

The two parties to the talks agreed to step up the work of the respective economic bodies and organizations, and also of the planning bodies of both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia with a view to preparing the base for the development of cooperation in the coming period, which will be included in the 1981-85 long-term trade agreement.

Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy ministerial council chairman, received Mr Imer Pulja, member of the Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, federal secretary on market and general economic matters, and co-chairman of the Joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Commission.

During the talks, Mr Andrey Lukanov was informed of the subjects reviewed at the intersessional meeting of the commission and of the measures the two parties to the talks have agreed to undertake for the overall implementation of the broad programme for economic, scientific and technological cooperation that was outlined.

Present at the meeting was also the Bulgarian minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev--co-chairman of the joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

MLADENOV ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU171500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO IN Bulgarian 13 May 80 p 6

["Text"] of report by Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of Foreign Affairs, read to a festive meeting on the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact--in Sofia on 12 May]

[Text] Comrades, on 14 May 1955, 10 years after the end of World War II, the European socialist countries signed a collective friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty in the capital of fraternal Poland. This treaty became known to the world as the Warsaw Pact. This was an event of historic importance for the peoples in the socialist countries and for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

A military-political organization of states in which the working people are in power has emerged for the first time in the history of mankind. For the first time in its history of class struggle, the proletariat has an international class power that cannot be replaced by the material might of its class opponent--the imperialist bourgeoisie.

Already for 25 years this political defensive alliance, built on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, has served as a reliable guarantee of peace and security not only to the peoples in the socialist countries, but to all peoples. In liquidating the military alliances, freezing production of and eliminating nuclear armaments, checking arms acquisition in Europe, renouncing the use of force, signing a nonaggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and creating a collective security system--this is a small part of the proposals and initiatives of our countries, which are proving that the entire history of the Warsaw Pact is a history of the struggle for peace, against war, for resolving disputed issues through negotiations, for disarmament and elimination of military confrontation. If the imperialists have not had the opportunity to kindle a conflagration of World War III, and if the peoples have already for 35 years lived in peace, this then is due to the largest extent to the existing joint political and defensive might of the socialist countries and primarily of the Soviet Union.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is proud of being one of the founders of the Warsaw Pact Organization. This step was dictated by the vital interests of the Bulgarian people. The Warsaw Pact has been and is the most reliable guarantee for the independence and state sovereignty of Bulgaria, and for the revolutionary achievements of the working people. The goals and tasks of this organization are in full conformity with the goals and tasks of our country's foreign policy. The Warsaw Pact also has another major significance for Bulgaria. As a small country, Bulgaria has the opportunity to directly and actively participate in forming socialist community policy on basic problems of the present times and to contribute to solving these problems.

The Bulgarian People's Republic and the other socialist countries are opposing the idea of dividing the world into blocs. They have proposed many times that NATO and the Warsaw Pact be simultaneously disbanded, and as a first step in this direction to disband their military organizations. They believe, and life confirms it, that the presence of two contradicting social systems in the world does not inevitably lead to their military confrontation. Evidence that this is true is the military alliance among the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States established during World War II. There are no forces in the socialist countries that are interested in seizing foreign natural riches and in enslaving other peoples. The building of a military-political alliance among them was solely and particularly forced as a result of foreign factors and of the aggressive actions of imperialism. V.I. Lenin emphasized that the peoples who have undertaken the road to socialist development.... "absolutely need a close military and economic alliance, because otherwise the capitalists... will stiffle and destroy them individually." (Lenin Works, Volume 30, page 294)

The imperialists have always relied on the short memory of the people, and have always done everything possible to erase the traces of their crimes from the people's memory. They are doing the same now. We must admit that their efforts have not always been in vain. Thus, it is not superfluous to recall certain facts.

The bourgeois politicians and propagandists prefer to remain silent on the fact that the Warsaw Pact emerged after the establishment of NATO, and not even exactly after its establishment but 6 years later, barely following the signing of the 1954 Paris agreements which were aimed at creating a further dangerous hotbed of war in the center of Europe.

The roar of the weapons of World War II had hardly faded when the former allies of the Soviet Union intensively began to prepare themselves for a third world war relying on the fact that the monopoly of nuclear weapons would enable them to erase socialism from the face of the world forever. They had no success then but they have not given up their goals, for which they brought about the "cold war" and created NATO. The first steps of this aggressive military organization were to increase the number of the armed forces, supply them with new weapons, build extensive military equipment and to build thousands of military bases on foreign territories. This course continues today and is acquiring apocalyptic dimensions.

In contrast to NATO, the Warsaw Pact was built as a true defensive organization. It pursues peaceful aims and does not threaten anybody. Its first steps were aimed at eliminating the threat of a new war in Europe, reducing the armaments and armed forces, strengthening European security and at developing an international cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The socialist countries, members of the organization, continue today to consistently, insistently and constantly follow this policy.

The entire 25-year-long history of the Warsaw Pact is replete with evidence of the great role this organization played as a factor for strengthening peace, democracy and social progress in the world.

Thus, since the middle of the fifties there have been two opposing political systems in the international arena that have been followed by two military-political organizations. The first one, NATO, fans the "cold war," undertakes aggression and wages local wars; while the second, the Warsaw Pact, struggles to reduce international tension and liquidate the hotbeds of aggression and war. The first pursues a course towards an arms race, while the other spares no efforts to achieve a general and full disarmament. The first systematically and methodically strives toward a world domination, even risking provoking a third world war, while the second struggles to avert a nuclear disaster and clearly points out to the people the path toward strengthening peace and security. The first pushes the peoples toward a "cold war" while the second constantly makes efforts to strengthen and deepen detente.

Only one who does not want to see the facts cannot realize the principled difference between these two class policies.

The Bulgarian people's republic pursues its foreign policy in confirmity with the Warsaw Pact states. This is the strongest aspect of our policy. Comrade Todor Zhivkov has many times emphasized that the more our foreign policy is carried out as a coordinated policy, the stronger are the positions of socialism on the international arena, the more effective its influence on the course of world development and the greater Bulgaria's capabilities to defend its national interests.

This harmonic combination of national interests and international obligations stems from the proletarian class nature of the alliance of the countries of the socialist community, and also is one of its characteristics. This class nature is not a contradictory one, but rather it gives new meaning to the principles of equality, independence, respect, sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs.

Comrades, it is a universal truth that the socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact are the initiators of the policy of detente and its most consistent proponents and supporters. If detente has become a reality, it is because these countries decisively contributed to it. Quite a lot has been achieved during the seventies--the danger of a third world war was reduced, international relations began to normalize, major international problems were resolved, and the peoples of Europe and of the other continents have felt the real fruits of change in the political climate.

However, as has been pointed many times, detente is a complicated, multifaceted and contradictory historical process. It does not develop in a smooth, direct, regular and uneventful manner. As communists, we know that inevitability of the historic processes does not automatically resolve in advance the question about the forms, rates and conditions for their development. They largely depend on the forsight, energy and unity of those involved in progressive development as well as on the stubbornness and recklessness of those opposing it.

We are witnesses of the stubbornness and recklessness of the most aggressive and shortsighted representatives of the imperialist bourgeoisie. Worried by the successes of detente, by the broad and deep development of the world revolutionary process, by the crises in the capitalist system and by further limiting imperialism's opportunities to dominate other countries and peoples, the U.S. reactionary circles undertook a series of actions, hoping they could succeed in changing the balance of forces to the disadvantage of socialism and return to their world positions as world exploitators and gendarmes.

They undertook a course toward renouncing the principles of equality and of equal security in relations with the socialist countries, and imposed an arms race. The ratification of the SALT II treaty has been postponed for an indefinite time. The fulfillment of the NATO long term program for modernizing armaments and for producing and deploying "Eurostrategic" missiles in Western Europe is also being realized. The U.S. military-industrial complex strives to involve the U.S. European allies in NATO's dangerous game and to make Western Europe a potential area for military operations.

The recent irrational and adventurous official Washington policy toward various areas in the "Third World" causes grave concern over peace and detente. The United States has divided the world into "areas of U.S. vital interests" as if these areas were separate U.S. states, and if any of the countries in this "area" would allow itself to escape from the sphere of imperialist domination, Washington would react as if it had lost one of its own states.

Are the cases of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Libya and the PDRY not similar? And what about Afghanistan? The people's April revolution threw the Middle Ages feudalistic upper crust to the garbage heap of history. It seems, however, that it has allowed an "unpardonable mistake" to occur because it has not taken into consideration the interests of the patrons beyond the ocean regarding these dregs of society. Today, Washington and Beijing assume the "right" to determine how the Afghan people--these heroic people who have suffered feudal exploitation--should run their domestic affairs, who must be their leaders, and whom they can ask and whom they cannot ask to help them against the designs of foreign agents and occupiers. This is strange logic indeed!

The Middle East situation is becoming more complicated. The efforts based on the Camp David separatist agreement to concoct a new aggressive bloc with the participation of Israel and Egypt continue. [paragraph continues]

The Egyptian-Israeli talks which have continued already for almost a year cannot but fail. In the final analysis, they are directed against the interests of the Arab peoples, and Israel has practically proved that it will not recognize the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people and will not allow the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, which is the key to a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis.

Concern over the future of peace and detente is also aroused by the attempts to create a Washington-Beijing axis based on anti-Sovietism. Do those political figures in the West who are today betting on the Chinese realize the dangerous consequences to which rearming the Beijing hegemonists can lead? Currently, they are trying to subjugate small neighboring peoples, but in the future, they can aim their weapons out of Asia and kindle a nuclear conflagration. It is worthwhile to remind certain persons of the people's saying "the one who sows storms, reaps thorns!"

In emphasizing the dangerous consequences for peace and detente in the foreign political course followed by Washington's aggressive circles, we cannot ignore the policy of certain U.S. allies in Western Europe, and the prospects for the future of our continent. Two world wars broke out in Europe. Today, mass means of destruction, including nuclear weapons, are concentrated in its center. Europe has also been at the same time a cradle of detente. Detente perhaps was most deeply ingrained here in Europe because its people suffered most in the world wars. This is why the policy of certain West European governments, to put it mildly, arouses amazement. The manifestation of solidarity under Washington's gross pressure, with the U.S. open military intervention in Iran--not to mention the solidarity with the U.S. policy of antidetente--is evidence of a lack of political realism. Such a policy is in conformity with neither the interests of peace and security in Europe and the world, nor with the interests of their own people.

It is naive to think that imperialism can achieve today that which it could not achieve in the past when the capabilities of real socialism were far more modest. The strategists of imperialism are deeply deluding themselves in thinking that they will be able to bring the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to their knees, or, even less, to hinder their economic development through imposing economic sanctions. The Soviet Union became a powerful industrial state without the assistance of the capitalists. The past successes in the development of the socialist countries were not a result of broad economic cooperation with the capitalist countries. The time when economic sanctions could produce any effect has long since passed. These sanctions now return as a boomerang on those who imposed them.

As a country situated in the center of the Balkan Peninsula, we cannot fail to express concern over the increasing attempts by the imperialist and hegemonist circles to exert pressure on our neighboring countries and make them adopt the reckless policy of these circles in international relations.

We believe that the countries subject to such attempts are realizing what goals are being pursued in this case and will not allow their policy to be adapted to plans contradicting the interests of true security for their people.

We are sure that there is a reliable path to such security--it is understanding and good-neighborly cooperation. As Todor Zhivkov said in his 11 February 1980 Fatherland Front National Council speech: "The Bulgarian People's Republic Balkan policy is consistent, principled, constant and independent of any opportunistic influences. [paragraph continues]

This more particularly means that even now, regardless of the exacerbation in the international situation provoked by the imperialist and reactionary forces, we adhere and will continue to adhere to the aims we proclaimed in our relations with neighboring countries; namely, to safeguard and strengthen peace and security, to develop good neighborliness, friendship, cooperation and understanding."

We deeply believe in these noble and, in our opinion, absolutely realistic aims. We will continue to contribute to their achievement. We do not share the view that detente has already been replaced by "antidetente." No, such a turning point in the situation has not yet occurred. We can talk about an embarrassment in the process of detente and about a zigzag in policy, but not about a reverse process, because the factors that brought about detente have not lost their effect.

Detente has occurred as a result of basic changes in the balance of forces between the two social systems on a world-wide scale. This balance of forces has not changed.

Detente became possible due to the consistent policy of the socialist community countries, and above all, to the consistent Leninist foreign policy of the USSR. The countries of the socialist community have neither become weaker, nor have they changed their foreign policy.

Detente became possible due to the collective efforts and to the struggle of all forces of the worldwide revolutionary process--the communist and workers movement, the international workers class, the national liberation movement, and peoples from all countries. These forces have by no means weakened. On the contrary, new forces are joining them, forces that had not yet awakened to active anti-imperialist struggle in the past and that are now inflicting heavy blows on imperialism.

We communists are optimistic. Our optimism is the optimism of a class to which the future belongs. Karl Marx stated: "The alliance of workers from all countries, will, in the long run, put a final end to all wars." In our time this alliance is not yet capable of "putting an end to all wars," but it has been powerful enough to force imperialists to accept the policy of peaceful coexistence. Today this alliance is powerful enough to prevent imperialism from reversing the peoples into the poisonous atmosphere of a "cold war."

Analyzing and evaluating these and other facts, the representatives of the European communist parties who gathered in Paris came to an alarming, but utterly sober and realistic conclusion--that peace is endangered, that the specter of war is roaming Europe and other parts of the world. The representatives of the European communist parties appealed to all peace-loving forces in the world to arise to the struggle, to join together and block the path to "cold war," as well as to resist the attacks against detente.

The number one task remains to struggle to stop the arms race. This "Gordian knot" can certainly not be undone with one blow. The socialist countries are well aware of this fact. However, at the same time, they are proposing measures likely to bring about the settlement of this problem. It is particularly important in this respect to implement the idea advocated by the Warsaw Pact countries in May 1979 to hold a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We welcome the readiness of fraternal Poland to host such a future international forum on questions of military disarmament and detente. We support the appeal launched by the USSR to all states and peace-loving forces to transform the eighties into a decade of genuine disarmament.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE signatory states, and we are ready to contribute to the full success of this meeting.

The current international situation demands from us a prompt, well-coordinated and efficient reaction to the processes and phenomena taking place in the world today. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated: "Now that the forces of imperialism have gone over to the counterattack against detente, peace and the peoples' right, the unity of action of the socialist countries in defending those most precious values is more important than ever. I am convinced that our peoples and countries will worthily accomplish this task of historical importance!" All efforts by the fraternal countries in coordinating our foreign policy actions and in expanding and intensifying our comprehensive cooperation are aimed at this goal.

The contacts on various levels in party and government sectors, and contacts involving our parliaments, sociopolitical and mass organizations of working people and youths are weaving our fraternal states and peoples together with thousands of threads. The further cohesion of our community on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the intensification of our relations of alliance and of friendship and cooperation among our peoples is in the hands of millions of people. This is a guarantee for the success of our peace-loving foreign policy. This peaceful foreign policy is also guaranteed by the military power of the Warsaw Pact countries. The imperialist policy of expansion and world domination is forcing us to keep this power at the constantly high level necessary to guarantee our security. We are convinced that the forthcoming session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact treaty will newly demonstrate our active and constructive policy of peace and detente.

Quite recently our countries celebrated the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the CEMA organization. Joining 10 socialist countries from Europe, Asia and America with a population of over 435 million, this organization represents a powerful economic, and above all, industrial and scientific-technical potential entirely based on the principles of peace and detente. While 30 years ago the fraternal countries produced 19 percent of the world industrial output, they now produce one third. The production of industrial goods per capita in the CEMA countries increased over eight fold during this period while it has only increased by an average of 3.6 times on a worldwide scale. While in the past our countries lagged behind Western Europe in industrial production, today they produce approximately twice as much industrial goods as the Common Market.

Within the CEMA framework a new socialist type of international relations was established and developed for the first time in history. This type of international relations is based on the principles of socialist internationalism, equal rights, fraternal mutual assistance, planned economic leadership and coincidence of interests of each of the member-countries with the interests of the entire community as a whole. Socialist economic integration became the essential characteristic of life in our society, a powerful and stable factor for our society's comprehensive progress.

With its coordinated action in the economic sector, real socialism eloquently shows the world the advantages of the new social system. This system is in striking contrast to the profound contraditions undermining the worldwide capitalist economy. After the serious and acute crisis of 1974-75 the capitalist economy continues to experience great difficulties in its development. The growth rate in labor productivity is sharply declining, the unemployment rate is high and inflation is growing. [paragraph continues]

The competitive struggle among the imperialist states and monopolies, as well as between them and the developing countries is being exacerbated. This struggle is particularly fierce among the monopolies dominating the military industry and those of civil industry, between the developed countries and those developing countries producing oil and having other raw materials. In the first case the struggle is concentrating on the problem of which foreign policy line will bring more profits, and in the second case, the question is how to more efficiently rob other peoples of their wealth.

The socialist countries are consistently struggling for a reorganization of the international economic relations based on a just and democratic foundation, in defense of the peoples' sovereign rights to manage and use their own natural resources. If the worldwide socialist system did not exist, we can imagine what would be the fate of dozens of developing and nonalined countries!

Comrades, it is impossible to discuss the foreign policy activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria apart from our own domestic development. Let us briefly review its main characteristics.

Within the years that followed the socialist revolution our people achieved historical victories in the economic, political, scientific, and cultural sectors. They increased their material and cultural propserity and well-being. It is sufficient to say that our country has over 72 billion leva worth of basic funds and that this year alone basic funds worth 7 billion leva will be commissioned--this is as much as during the first three 5-year plan periods put together. In just 3 days we now produce as much industrial goods as was produced during the entire year 1939. In 1979 we produced so much that the per capita national income was 6 times higher than in 1956. Within the last 30 years our foreign trade volume has increased 51 times its former level. Today, approximately four fifths of our national income is involved in the channels of foreign trade relations. Our socialist culture has reached unprecedented heights.

The workers class, our working peasants and people's intelligentsia, as well as our young people--all the Bulgarian people--are justifiably proud of such achievements. They are the results of our people's untiring and selfless efforts in plants and factories, on building projects, in the transportation sector, fields and farms, educational institutions, as well as in literature and the arts, culture in all places where the citizens of socialist Bulgaria are working and living with faith and courage.

These victorious achievements are the result of the correct Marxist-Leninist April policy line of the BCP, a policy whose 25th anniversary we are now celebrating. This policy put the party's constructive activities in conformity with the requirements of the objective laws of social development, giving a tremendous impetus to the initiative and energies of the working people and mobilizing all people's efforts in an accelerated and successful construction of developed socialist society in our country. If we want to briefly characterize the results of the consistent implementation of the April party line we must say: Look at the ascending socialist development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: It dialectically coordinates great domestic stability with a dynamically developing social, economic and cultural progress and with a creative loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian and socialist internationalism.

These victories are due to the fact that Bulgaria belongs to the socialist community and to the relations of close cooperation, friendship and mutual assistance with the fraternal socialist countries, and above all, with the USSR.

Comrades, in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Warsaw Pact Treaty organization we never forget, even for one moment, Lenin's wise words that the best way to celebrate an anniversary is to concentrate on the unresolved and forthcoming tasks.

We are facing the task of even more intensely mobilizing the efforts of the people, of every workers' collective and of each working place in implementing the strategic policy adopted at the 11th BCP congress for high effectiveness and high quality of production.

The main task now is to consistently apply the new economic approach to all spheres of social life, to further improve the planned leadership of the economy, to raise the standards of socialist labor organization and above all of brigade organization, to even more closely link our production with the needs of the domestic and international markets, to more promptly introduce contemporary scientific achievements and technological innovations into practical work, to uncover and fully utilize the tremendous resources of our socialist national economy, and to comprehensively introduce and apply the new economic mechanism.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are convinced that our people will also in the future never spare any efforts and will devote all their talents and energies and their characteristic creative daring to implementing party policy in practical life, to fulfilling and overfulfilling the counter-plans and to further intensifying our country's contribution to the struggle for the triumph of the cause of socialism, the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

In the implementation of our foreign policy activities, we will also in the future rely on the ideological cohesion of working people, on the stable and rapidly developing economy and on the power of the countries of the socialist community.

We will be guided also in the future by the tested Leninist foreign policy principles, which are in accordance with the interests of all peoples throughout the world. Side by side with the USSR and with the other Warsaw Pact countries, we will continue to march forward in the front ranks of the struggle for peace and detente, for the bright and happy future of mankind.

Long live and strengthen the friendship, cohesion and fraternal cooperation among the peoples of the socialist community--the reliable support of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

SOVIET GAS IMPORTS TO INCREASE; PIPELINE PROGRESSES

AU201350 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 20 May 80

["USSR-Bulgaria Gas Pipeline"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA)--The chemical works in Stara Zagora is Bulgaria's 28th enterprise which started work on the natural gas run to this country from the Shchebalinka deposit near Kharkov in the Soviet Union by the USSR-Bulgaria main gas pipeline.

Whether as raw material or fuel, the Soviet gas has considerably cut the cost of the Bulgarian production of steels, ammonia, glass, fertilizers, plastics, artificial fibre, and has made cheaper the central heating in many Bulgarian towns. Parallel with this, environment pollution was reduced.

By the end of the year 6,000 million cub. m. of the "blue fuel" is expected to be run to this country from the USSR, and in the 8th five-year period (1981-1986) this quantity will grow to 10,000 million cub. m. of gas which will meet in general the needs of the national production and the consumer needs. The gas will be widely used in agricultural heating hothouses and livestock breeding farms.

The USSR-Bulgaria gas pipeline crossed the Bulgaro-Romanian border in 1974 covering in the next four years the northern territory of the country from Devnya to Sofia. The first stage of the Devnya-Burgas-Stara Zagora-Dimitrovgrad-Plovdiv-Sofia southern branch is now near completion. The two branches will close in a circle main in the 8th five-year period.

Pipes of Bulgarian-made high-strength, corrosion-resistant steel of the 10 G2-SAF brand are used in the pipeline assembly. They withstand pressure of 70 atmospheres at the usual standard of 55-60 atmospheres.

FLOODS, NATURAL DISASTERS CAUSE 'HEAVY DAMAGE' IN MAY

AU201925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] The natural disasters that hit the country during the first half of May inflicted heavy damage to crops, roads, houses and so forth in some areas of the country. More than 1.7 million hectares of arable land were affected by the disaster. Damage worth more than 50 million leva was caused. More than 1,500 houses were damaged.

Under the leadership of the okrug party committees and the okrug people's councils' executive committees, the farmers of the agro-industrial complexes have undertaken quick measures to abate the consequences of the floods and other natural disasters.

The government has decided to aid the families affected by the disaster. New houses have been provided for citizens in need. Money and loans have been granted for the restoration of damaged property, [word indistinct] for the building of houses, and material and funds for restoring and stabilizing communication equipment, buildings and many other things.

The national agro-industrial union, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and other departments are assigned to supply the needed chemicals and other materials for repairing the agro-industrial complexes affected by the disaster. The Council of Ministers Bureau [words indistinct] to send preventive equipment to avoid (?any future floods).

BRIEFS

CULTURE COMMITTEE PLENUM--The sixth plenum of the State Committee on Culture was held in Sofia today. It discussed and adopted decisions on the issue of artistic creation. Comrades Lyudmila Zhivkova, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and leaders of creative unions and cultural institutions, as well as of mass sociopolitical organizations, attended the plenum. The chairmen of the creative unions of writers, artists and musicians took the floor. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 May 80 AU]

BREZHNEV-GISCARD TALKS 'POSITIVE,' 'STEP TOWARD DETENTE'

LD202300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 May 80

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] Our commentary of the day deals with the most important event of contemporary international life--the Warsaw meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing:

It was the 11th meeting of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and France since the war. The first is considered by many historians as the real beginning of the policy of detente. It would seem that the present meeting, which opened the second series of ten, will be equally important in its own way. The point is that it took place at a time when the cramped and risky policy of the United States is seriously endangering all results of the policy of detente and threatens to drag the world to the brink of a catastrophe. It took place at a time when the statesmen of the Warsaw Pact countries addressed an urgent and pressing appeal to the world for joint actions to preserve peace. It came about as a symbolic expression of the belief that the most responsible representatives of the great powers must not allow relations and the international situation to deteriorate still more.

Naturally, it is too early for the deliberations of the two statesmen to have an immediate impact on any practical measures. Let us remember that some initiatives assessed at this meeting, such as the idea of a meeting of highest representatives of the major powers, will yet have to be discussed and prepared organizationally. Therefore, such initiatives are a question for the months to come. However, one thing is absolutely clear already--the meeting alone has influenced very positively the international atmosphere. The meeting has clearly confirmed that it is possible--and that it is an imperative--to talk about all disputed points, and that the path of understanding, consultations and mutual concessions in the interest of security, peace and cooperation is now the only sensible possibility open to nations. Even the spokesman of the Bonn government has noted that the meeting was a step in the right direction and that it was a contribution to restoring the dialogue between the East and West. Indeed, this was the main significance of the Warsaw meeting--that it has destroyed the vicious circle into which the dangerous diplomacy of the United States had driven international diplomacy. The meeting has restored a dialogue, provided a graphic example and created prerequisites for a return to the policy of detente, negotiations and peaceful coexistence.

For this reason, however, the Soviet-French summit meeting has not been accepted equally in all quarters. British Governmental circles have expressed their concern and disapproval. First, because they want again to underline their loyalty to Carter's government, and second, out of traditional jealousy of the international prestige of France--a prestige which as a result of the French president's meeting with Leonid Brezhnev at such a tense and important time has greatly increased. Official Washington has resorted to a reproachful silence in the futile hope that in this way the impact of the French stance can be obliterated.

Bonn, however, has not only adopted a positive approach to the French-Soviet meeting, but now is paying increasing attention to the anticipated visit of Federal Chancellor Schmidt to Moscow. After a lesson like that, Carter will not be able to completely ignore--as he has done so far--the wishes of his allies that American policy be less big-mouthed but more realistic and constructive. In this sense, too, the meeting of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and France in Warsaw represents a significant contribution to improving the international political atmosphere. It is an important practical step toward further detente.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES ATTITUDE OF PARTIES ABSENT FROM PARIS MEETING

AU201255 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 80 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "In the Forefront of the Struggle for Peace; on the Results of the Paris Meeting of Communist Parties"]

[Text] IT DOES NOT HAVE TO BE ESPECIALLY STRESSED THAT TOWARD THE END OF APRIL THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD PUBLIC FOCUSED ON PARIS. THAT WAS NATURAL BECAUSE ON 28-29 APRIL A MEETING OF 22 EUROPEAN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES TOOK PLACE THERE THAT DISCUSSED QUESTIONS OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT.

The European and world public waited for a resolute word from the communists on the events that have been developing lately on the continent and outside it and which are very dangerous for the world's peaceful development. The increased interest in the communists' meeting was also caused by another factor. The public's attention was aroused by the bourgeois propaganda which launched a very active campaign a long time before the beginning of the Paris meeting to discredit that meeting of communist parties. It was exploiting certain differences in the views of some parties concerning the question of the expediency and topicality of that international communist action. There had been discussion over those questions in the communist and other progressive press.

An Initiative at the Right Time

Most communist and workers parties received positively the initiative of French and Polish communists to convene the meeting. They were expressing the conviction that the convening of representatives of European communist parties in Paris to discuss questions of peace and disarmament is in full accordance with the urgent requirements of the present situation in Europe. The fraternal parties' press organs were publishing statements which stressed that the correlation of forces in the world is developing steadily in favor of the forces of progress and peace and that, therefore, imperialism tries to reverse the situation by increasing its aggressiveness and armament.

FAITHFUL TO THEIR TRADITIONS THE COMMUNISTS ARE OBLIGATED TO COME UP IN THIS SITUATION WITH A NEW INITIATIVE IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE THREAT OF WAR AND TO MOBILIZE THE EUROPEAN NATIONS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION.

The press of communist parties was stressing also other facts speaking in favor of convening the meeting, among them the convening of a new session of the NATO council, which in the first half of this week--as predicted by the world press--approved the West's further aggressive plans aimed against progress and peace. Can the communists in such a situation sit about with their hands folded in their laps?!

SOME TIME AGO, AT THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES IN 1976 THE ESSENTIAL NECESSITY TO ORGANIZE, APART FROM LARGER CONFERENCE AND CONSULTATIONS, ALSO OPERATIVE MEETINGS DEVOTED TO SPECIFIC TOPICS THAT COULD BE HELD WITHOUT LONG PREPARATIONS IN ORDER TO PROMPTLY CONSULT EACH OTHER ON SOME QUESTION WAS DISCUSSED. THE MOMENT FOR SUCH A MEETING HAS COME PRECISELY NOW.

Many constructive ideas were voiced in the discussion preceding the meeting. Among them were the view that in the period to come it will be necessary to activate bilateral relations among the parties in order to assess questions of peace and disarmament; the proposal to prepare a thorough consultation on those problems that would be attended by all European communist parties; considerations about a thorough discussion of the broadest range of peace problems, including those that transcend the borders of Europe (with the participation of non-European communist parties); views concerning the importance of developing contacts and cooperation between communists and other political forces and some other ideas. On the basis of this fact the fraternal communist parties, among them the CPCZ, expressed the conviction that the Paris forum will not be the culmination but the beginning of a new stage in the struggle for European peace, that it will be an impetus for further initiatives--a fact which is being confirmed.

Those who claimed that the differences in the communist movement prevent the convening of a meeting were reminded by others that there was a time when the fraternal parties collectively worked out an unwritten principle that in the struggle against imperialism it is necessary to underscore the things that unite them, that it is necessary to fight for peace and against aggression irrespective of the differences in views on some problems. Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party said for instance: "When reactionaries of all countries, joined by the Beijing chauvinists, call for a so-called solidarity with the United States then all progressive people of the world and primarily communists must reinforce their cooperation and show in practice, without any 'ifs' and 'buts,' solidarity serving the common interest."

IT WOULD HAVE CERTAINLY BEEN BETTER HAD ALL COMMUNIST PARTIES PARTICIPATED IN THE PARIS MEETING. HOWEVER, ONE CANNOT AND DOES NOT FORCE ANY PARTY TO DO WHAT IT DOES NOT WANT TO DO. THAT APPLIES IN BOTH DIRECTIONS: THAT MEANS THAT HE WHO DOES NOT WANT TO TAKE PART IN CONSULTATIONS ON PEACE AND DISARMAMENT CANNOT DEMAND OF OTHERS THAT THEY RENOUNCE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE NOBLE MISSION TO DEFEND PEACE. THE MAJORITY OF COMMUNIST PARTIES INSISTED ON THE VIEW THAT IN COMPLICATED HISTORICAL SITUATIONS WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO RESIST THE AGGRESSIVE PLOTS OF IMPERIALISM, WHEN THE FATE OF MANKIND IS AT STAKE, ONE MUST NOT SHOW UNDECISIVENESS, ONE MUST NOT MARK TIME OR WAVER, AND EVEN LESS SO MUST ONE KOW-TOW TO THE WASHINGTON OR BEIJING INSTIGATORS OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION.

The Operative Nature of the Meeting

Immediate consultations and the most flexible and open exchange of opinions possible, an exchange that should make it possible to issue an appeal to the nations of Europe, were the main objective of the delegations that represented their parties at the meeting. The head of the CPSU delegation, B. N. Ponomarev, stressed the unpostponability and urgency of the meeting and said: "It was necessary for us to convene and to consult each other operatively and in a matter-of-fact manner on the present political situation and, above all, on the steps that could be undertaken to avert the danger of war threatening Europe and the whole world." The idea that it is necessary to act permeated all statements at the meeting.

It is necessary to act to thwart the dangerous plans of the United States and NATO to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe, strive for a speedy ratification of the SALT II Treaty and for a continuation of negotiations on a further limitation of strategic arms, contribute to a successful course of this year's Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation, strive for the organization of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw, fight for substantial progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe and support all partial measures in that respect. Such are the goals set by communists for all progressive and peace-loving forces in the appeal, which has the unambiguous title: "For Peace and Disarmament."

THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING FORMULATED A CLEAR CLASS EVALUATION OF THE PRESENT COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND SHOWED THE SOURCES AND CAUSES OF THE INCREASING TENSION AS WELL AS THE PATHS OF PREVENTING SUCH A DEVELOPMENT. THEY STRESSED THAT THE BROAD COOPERATION OF COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, OF ALL ANTIWAR FORCES IS ESSENTIAL. TO VOICES TERMING THE COMMUNISTS' ATTEMPTS TO CONFER ON QUESTIONS OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE A MANIFESTATION OF "SECTARIANISM," AS AN ATTEMPT TO SOLVE THOSE QUESTIONS IN ISOLATION FROM OTHER FORCES OF PEACE, THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING RESPONDED CLEARLY THAT COMMUNISTS OF ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE READY FOR ANY DIALOGUE ON QUESTIONS OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT, THAT THEY ARE READY TO CONDUCT ALL AND ANY NEGOTIATIONS AND UNDERTAKE ALL AND ANY JOINT ACTIONS. TO PROVE THIS THEY EXPRESSED AT THE PARIS MEETING AS FOLLOWS THE COMMUNISTS' INTEREST IN A BROADLY BASED INITIATIVE: "WE ARE READY TO BEGIN, IN FORMS ACCEPTABLE TO ALL, CONSULTATIONS AND AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH ALL FORCES IN EUROPE THAT ARE DETERMINED TO PROCEED IN THE SPIRIT OF HELSINKI EVEN BEFORE THE MADRID MEETING TO PERMIT A CONTINUATION OF THE POLICY OF DETENTE AND TO FIND WAYS FOR LIMITING ARMAMENT ON OUR CONTINENT." COMRADE V. BILAK SAID IN HIS SPEECH AT THE MEETING: "WE REGARD IT AS OUR FOREMOST TASK TO MAKE THE DECISIVE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS IN THEIR VITAL INTERESTS TO GIVE ENERGETIC SUPPORT TO ALL ACTIONS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING PEACE, SECURITY AND COOPERATION, PRECISELY NOW."

The participants in the meeting at the same time drew attention to the fact that imperialist propaganda is camouflaging its feverish armament with anticommunist and anti-Sovietism.

As could be expected anticommunist propaganda reacted to the Paris forums with an angry clamor. At first it predicted a "split" and "antagonisms" at the meeting. Then, when it became clear that the meeting had even more strengthened the action unity of the communist parties, it began to proclaim that the participants in the meeting "toed the Kremlin's disarmament line," that the discussion and results of the meeting were "one-sided," pro-Soviet and so forth. In other words, they reproach the meeting for having spoken out against the decision of the December session of the NATO council and for the policy of the USSR and other socialist countries, which do not want to allow the military balance of power to be upset.

The Class Approach

AT THE PARIS MEETING THE COMMUNIST PARTIES' REPRESENTATIVES STRESSED THAT THE QUESTION AT HAND WAS NOT WHETHER OR NOT TO ENDORSE THE POLICY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, BUT ONLY WHETHER TO COOPERATE IN THE INTERESTS OF POLITICAL AND MILITARY DETENTE, AS PROPOSED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND COMMUNIST PARTIES--OR TO OPPOSE DETENTE, AS IS BEING DONE BY NATO, WITH THE UNITED STATES AT THE HEAD, AND BY THE CHINESE LEADERSHIP. In this connection they unambiguously rejected in Paris the attempt of certain opportunist forces in the revolutionary movement to put the equals sign "between the blocs," to set the Warsaw Pact on the same level as NATO, and the CPSU's and USSR's peace-loving and revolutionary policy on the same level as the imperialist and hegemonist policy of the United States and China. A warning resounded in the debate, a warning against the illusions that only a policy of "equal distance" from NATO and the Warsaw Pact could solve the questions of war and peace in favor of peace.

THE COMMUNIST PARTIES' REPRESENTATIVES IN PARIS PROCLAIMED THAT "NEITHER SOME KIND OF ANONYMOUS 'POLICY OF STRENGTH' OF THE SUPERPOWERS, NOR THE 'LOGIC OF BLOCS' ARE THE CAUSE OF THE CURRENT AGGRAVATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION." THEY FURTHER SAID THAT "WERE IT NOT FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE WARSAW PACT STATES' STRENGTH AND THEIR PEACE-LOVING POLICY, IMPERIALISM WOULD LONG AGO HAVE PUSHED THE WORLD INTO THE CRISIS OF A THIRD WORLD WAR" (SED) [paragraph continues]

THEY SAID THAT "THE MATTERS OF WAR AND PEACE MUST BE APPROACHED FROM CLASS POSITIONS" AND THAT IT MUST BE SEEN THAT "THE DECISIVE ROLE IN THE UNIFICATION OF PEACE-LOVING FORCES IS PLAYED BY THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST STATES" (COMMUNIST PARTY OF DENMARK). AT THE MEETING THE SPEAKERS PLACED HIGH VALUE ON THE CONSISTENT AND PRUDENT POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OF OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, A POLICY AIMED AT CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND DETENTE AND AT DEVELOPING NORMAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN ALL COUNTRIES. "WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TODAY TO THE WORLD, WERE THE USSR AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES NOT DEFENDING THE POLICY OF PEACE SO CONSISTENTLY?"--THIS QUESTION, WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY NOT RHETORIC, WAS OFTEN REPEATED, AND EVERYONE UNDERSTOOD THAT IT WAS ADDRESSED TO CERTAIN OFFICIALS IN THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT WHO ARE AFRAID TO ASK IT ON THEIR OWN.

A Lively Reaction

The nations' program of peace and disarmament, adopted by the Paris meeting, encountered a lively reaction in the international communist and workers movement and in the world public. The communists and progressive forces throughout the world support the results of the meeting. They express the conviction that the communist parties' role of vanguard in the fight for peace will become increasingly significant.

THE COMMUNIST PARTIES THAT TOOK PART IN THE MEETING ARE ADOPTING SPECIFIC MEASURES IN THE INTERESTS OF FULFILLING THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE MEETING. THE STAND TAKEN BY THE CPCZ AND BY OUR PEOPLE IS UNAMBIGUOUS. TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER FRATERNAL COUNTRIES AND PARTIES, WE FULLY STAND ON THE SIDE OF THOSE WHO HAVE THE DESTINY OF FURTHER DETENTE, THE DESTINY OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD, AT HEART. ON BEHALF OF OUR PARTY AND THE PEOPLE, COMRADE GUSTAV HUSAK DECLARED IN HIS SPEECH AT THE FESTIVE SESSION IN HONOR OF THE 35TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY: "THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MOBILIZING ALL PEACE FORCES FOR A COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST THE DANGEROUS POLICY OF IMPERIALISM WAS AGAIN UNDERSCORED BY THE MEETING OF EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES, HELD ... IN PARIS. THIS MEETING, AND ABOVE ALL THE URGENT APPEAL ADDRESSED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTIES INDISCRIMINATELY TO ALL THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO FIGHT JOINTLY FOR PEACE, CONVINCINGLY PROVE THAT--AS WAS THE CASE IN THE PAST--TODAY, TOO, THE COMMUNISTS ARE FIRMLY AND RESOLUTELY STANDING AT THE HEAD OF THE NATIONS' FIGHT FOR PEACE."

TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM HOLDS FESTIVE SESSION IN PRAGUE

LD142054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A festive session of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czech and Slovak Trade Union Council was held today in Prague on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the united trade unions.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, welcomed at the session a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, said in his address that the path toward the unity of the trade unions had led through difficult tests of class struggles conducted by the communist party and the red trade unions in the pre-Munich republic and through an active fight against the Hitlerite occupation.

The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement has always been the foremost helper of the CPCZ in the struggle for the construction of a socialist society and has played an important role in the mobilization of the working people for an economic reconstruction of the country devastated by the war. At the close of his address Comrade Bezel noted that the last decade has been characterized by a growing activity of the trade union organizations and bodies and more consistent fulfillment of all functions of the trade unions in the socialist society.

The session of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czech and Slovak Trade Council was then greeted by Comrade Jindrich Polednik. He conveyed to those present personal greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He stressed in his address that in the past 35 years the CSSR has changed beyond all recognition and this is reflected in our present life and in the conditions in which we live and work, in those we create, and in those in which the new generation is growing. Comrade Polednik stressed that the great revolutionary tradition of our trade unions pledges our Revolutionary Trade Union Movement to fulfill all demanding tasks faced by our society with equal determination.

At the close of the festive session of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Czech and Slovak Trade Union Council, the participants approved a letter of greetings to the CPCZ Central Committee in which they expressed their reassurance that trade unionists will make every effort possible to fulfill the tasks of this year and, through their practical deeds, to support the implementation of the package of measures for the improvement of the system of planned management of the national economy, and to make an active contribution to the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The participants also sent a letter to the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

RUDE PRAVO ELABORATES ON ROLE OF PARTY FUNCTIONARIES

AU191400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Functionary"]

[Text] There are thousands of communists who merit the honorable and dignified title "CPCZ functionary." They work in plants, cooperatives and localities, in schools and in scientific and cultural institutions; actually, a working place does not exist where they are unknown. They head party groups and they are chairmen of basic party organizations' committees, secretaries of party bodies, and members of party committees--from basic party committees to the central ones; we meet them in the role of agitators, lecturers and propagandists; they have diverse tasks and duties, and varying responsibilities; but each of them bears the honorable and dignified title: "CPCZ functionary."

This title is an obligation. It is a title connected with high demands placed on a communist. It is a title that is not given to just anybody.

The party organizations and bodies are always striving to have functions entrusted to people who have already proven--by their life, their work and their stances--that the party's ideas have become part of their bloodstream; to people who have both the ability and the will to accomplish the tasks following from their party function, to people who can and know how to lead others in building socialism and communism.

This is also the source of the citizens' confidence in the party functionaries, and simultaneously also the reason the people are watching their behavior with great attention. The communist party enjoys great authority among the working people; its policy is supported daily by the working people's initiative, and the party's ideals are the ideals of millions. Thus it is quite natural that our people take very careful note of how an individual party functionary behaves and acts. It is said about certain workers that it is as though they are under a microscope--and this is applicable, to the fullest extent, to party functionaries, because they are appraised by the collective of both the communists and of non-members of the party.

Our party has reared many thousand brilliant functionaries. In the pre-Munich republic they led the proletarian strikes, and fearlessly faced the gendarmes' guns; during the occupation they headed our people's liberation fight against Hitlerism, and many of them paid for their function with their lives. After the republic's liberation by the Soviet Army, a great many of them stood at the head of the building of national committees, of the reconstruction of disrupted plants; they were the initiators of the competition for the republic's benefit.... In a large number of cities, plants and villages the old communist functionaries have, to this very day, the unfeigned respect of their fellow-citizens--from their contemporaries and down to the Pioneers, who can only hear about their work for the society.

After all, let us recall the times after April 1969. The opportunists, who had reached various party functions by ascending the rightwing staircase, were at that time leaving these functions with the conviction that the party would never recover, because they had broken it up to such an extent, and that--in the extreme case--the party did not have a sufficient number of cadres, anyway, to be able to do without them, without the rightwingers. That is why they promised during the party card exchange that they would return to their chairs in 2-3 years-- and then they would show us....

A party functionary can really not be born in a year's time. The period during which he is shaped as a leading worker, and in which he acquires the necessary political and organizational experience and the necessary knowledge, is a relatively long one, despite all the prerequisites, and it corresponds to the demands raised by a party function.

However, the rightwingers had either forgotten or, more precisely, they could not know--since they did not really know our party--that even in its disrupted body there continued to remain healthy cells, which actually began to pulsate yet more fiercely and firmly, and which rapidly emitted the necessary strength. And the party's Central Committee concentrated its attention on making the new party functionaries capable of overcoming difficulties and of realizing the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Husak leadership. The all-popular initiative of 1970, which flowed into a new wave of socialist competition in honor of the 14th CPCZ congress, the virtually triumphant success of the general elections in 1971, the excellent results of the following years and particularly the emphatic unity of the party and the people in building advanced socialism--these are the facts written on the party functionaries' certificate.

The last few years have brought a further confirmation of their great abilities, their art of leadership, their sense of the new, their political and organizational maturity and, particularly, their devotion and loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and their attachment to the party. The work of party functionaries is so great and so effective that one can state without exaggeration that the republic would not be what it is without the work of communists entrusted with responsible party functions.

A party functionary, a person under the microscope of hundreds, thousands and millions of people, we think that we know just about everything about him; and mostly this is true. We have him before our eyes and we are strict in appraising him. Our party has given him the task of heading the collective of communists and non-members; and his class awareness, his political maturity, socialist enthusiasm and communist ability to motivate people for new things, his unappeasable attitude toward all that is bad and erroneous, as well as his zeal and personal example--all this is proof for us that he is a true party functionary. This is how the party wants to have him. At the last, 15th, Central Committee session Comrade Vasil Bilak recalled this in the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's report. And this is also how they are--the majority of functionaries are like this...!

But even a microscope somethimes neither shows, nor indicates, that a party functionary often has to drink up the bitter brew of mistakes made by economic and other workers, who are able to remain anonymous. Are there shortcomings in material deliveries, and the production of certain good must be limited? Does the foreman ignore the workers' remarks on the organization of work? Does the disorder in the timely preparation of agricultural machinery still continue? In all these and similar cases the communists and non-members rush first to the party functionary. And they want an answer from him. Quite justly so. Who else but he should know the causes of shortcomings, and the ways for eliminating them? Who else but a party body, of which the functionary is a member, can speak in such matters on behalf of their entire working collective?

Everyone knows that neither a party body, nor its functionary can change the role of economic management, which is the only one entitled to decide on, production, technical or economic matters of the enterprise. But the people know the party's authority; and the party body, the party functionary cannot but become their spokesman in justified instances. Sometimes this is a heavy burden; usually it brings great, even personal, difficulties; but it is impossible to act otherwise. It is necessary to push through all that is good and necessary.

The party functionaries are acting in this manner. Naturally, it is difficult to measure the share of their political and organizational work in the upsurge of life in our country: statistical appraisals do not apply here. But the people have their own appraisals--and they greatly esteem the communists who are pushing through new, beneficial and useful things in our socialist life. They esteem the party functionaries who are in their right place.

Although we will speak (as published) of individuals, it is still necessary to say that the communists had at times not assessed the people's abilities correctly, and had at times made a wrong choice. This is still happening. Some person, even though he has a party membership card, thinks more of gilding his function chair than of the benefit of the society, of the republic, of socialism. He will intoxicate us by his expressions of "awareness," by his vehemence which merely replaces real activity, by his adherence to principles and his unappeasable attitude, as long as it concerns the shortcomings of others. In brief, it can happen that we choose for a party functionary a person who is incapable of bearing this honorable and dignified name. And it is only natural that our mistake harms the Communist Party. People act in its name who do not merit this, who have no right to this.

Communists are not infallible people; but they draw strict conclusions from their errors and mistakes. The last, 15th, CPCZ Central Committee session on ideological work stated openly that a single false and incorrect carrerist and supericilious party functionary may devaluate and belittle the work of a number of good functionaries in the citizens' eyes and thus actually cast doubt on it. This is true, we all know this. It is unjust, erroneous, mistaken, but this is how it is--and our enemies are making use of this. Let us bear this in mind. And let us proceed in the spirit of the conclusions adopted by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, not only for the sake of our own reputation, but for the sake of the cause.

A party functionary--this is an honorable and dignified title. It contains a lot of requirements, demands and conditions--it is a title for the best and most mature communists; it is their highest mission.

COLOTKA UNVEILS MEMORIAL TO SLOVAK AUTHOR

LD182128 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 18 May 80

[Excerpts] The all-Slovak celebrations of the 120th anniversary of the birth of Martin Kukucin culminated today in his home village of Jasenova in the Orava area by the unveiling of a memorial to this front-ranking representative of Slovak realistic literature.

Citizens from the Orava area welcomed at the ceremony Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and Miroslav Valek, Juraj Busa, Jan Janovic, and other guests. Comrade Peter Colotka unveiled a statue of Martin Kukucin.

MAMULA, HAMAN ATTEND REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON PLAN

AU161030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 May 80 p 2

["(JT)"-signed report: "On Preparations for the Seventh 5-year Plan"]

[Text] Ostrava, 12 May--An aktiv meeting devoted to preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan has held this Monday [12 May] in the House of Culture of the Vitkovice construction enterprise in Ostrava; it was chaired by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee, and attended by Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. The leading political and economic workers of decisive enterprises and plants in North Moravia, representatives of state bodies and leading workers of the party's district committees and district national committees participated in the negotiations.

In his statement, Comrade J. Haman acquainted those present with the current development of our economy and also dealt with the set of measures for perfecting the management of the Czechoslovak economy. In this context he spoke of the intensive preparations for the Seventh 5-year Plan, which will be devoted completey to the theme of quality, the uncovering of reserves and the consistent use of raw materials, energy, materials and all accessible resources. How we cope with the exacting tasks will also depend on all management levels and on every individual.

The participants in the aktiv meeting also acquainted themselves with the political-organizational measure adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on preparations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

MUSKIE'S COMMENTS SHOW U.S. EMBARRASSMENT, POLICY CRISIS

LD202308 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Muskie held a press conference on Tuesday, his first. Before that he had briefed the President in the White House on his talks in Brussels and Vienna. Horst Kaeubler comments from Washington:

There is deep disappointment in Washington. During the past few months the Carter administration had developed a political dogma which consisted of forcing upon the USSR the old politics of confrontation, boycotting the Olympic games, driving Iran into the corner by means of sanctions and military intervention, and setting the allies on Washington's course.

However, they are now forced here in Washington to note with bitterness, even anger, that all this is American wishful thinking. The world looks totally different as imagined from the levers of American power. The press conference held by the new U.S. secretary of state following his return from the NATO discussions in Brussels and the Soviet-American meeting in Vienna reflects the unmistakable disappointment with Washington's inability to influence international developments in accordance with the wishes of the United States. Muskie complained bitterly that the French president met with Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw to keep the dialogue on detente open without Washington being able to exert any influence on it.

It is being said here in Washington that the U.S. Government intended to send a sharp demarche to Paris out of anger because it had not been informed about the preparations for the meeting. However, Washington was suddenly forced to take note of the fact that this meeting was received with relief in the European capitals, and at the last moment this step, which contained all the elements of a serious political crisis in the relationship between the United States and France, was not taken.

Even the assessment reached by Muskie at his press conference showed clearly the gap which is opening between Washington and the West European allies. The French striving for an independent foreign policy is disappointing for Muskie. Developments in the world are passing Washington by without it being in the position to do anything about it. From this press conference Muskie tried to convey the impression that the U.S. Government has not yet written off SALT II. However, this pleading had a strange ring about it because it cannot be denied that this follows a U.S. Government decision to cancel the ratification of the agreement.

On the contrary, Muskie's reference to SALT is seen here as an attempt to prevent at any cost the United States becoming isolated because of a foreign policy which dangerously poisons the international atmosphere.

This is also demonstrated by other developments which are embarrassing Washington. Muskie complained bitterly that within the past 48 hours one European Olympic committee after another has refused to follow the Carter administration's boycott decision. He was forced to admit that the U.S. Government has not succeeded in driving Iran into a corner by means of sanctions. Muskie also had to admit that the American Camp David policy is in serious difficulties. He expressed his concern that the regime in South Korea, which is supported by the United States, is able only by force of arms to ward off the front of the people.

Seldom has a press conference in recent weeks here in Washington shown so clearly the increasing crisis in American foreign policy.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND HAILS WARSAW PACT'S LATEST PROPOSALS

AU201426 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Peace Initiative of Socialism, Encouragement for the World Peoples; On the Results of the Meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee"]

[Text] The latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in the Polish capital is of extraordinary importance for the struggle of the European peoples and of all mankind to prevent war and eliminate the international hotbeds of tension.

As Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his speech after the meeting, the declaration and statement of that meeting will make a conspicuous mark on international life. "In the present complicated situation, when millions of people are worried over the fate of detente and peace," he said, "a clear warning against the policy of war adventures and the feverish arms race is to be heard from Warsaw. This is the voice of reason and of peace, and the confirmation of the will to cooperate to solve the burning problems of the present."

The party-state leaders of the socialist countries have developed their far-reaching constructive proposals for peace, security and detente from a thorough assessment of the present situation in Europe and the world. This is indeed a serious and troublesome situation. The most aggressive imperialist forces, primarily of the United States and NATO, unscrupulously use every means to poison international relations and to move from detente to confrontation. They are seeking to expand their economic and military spheres of influence, to alter the international balance of power in their favor. By the NATO arms buildup and the Brussels missiles decision, by boycott, blackmail and the use of force against independent states; by violating international agreements; and by campaigns in the style of the "cold war" against the socialist countries--by all these things they threaten to call into question what has been achieved on the path of peaceful coexistence. Thus the resolute defense of peace is today more urgent than ever.

"Mankind must be prevented from drifting toward a nuclear world war in the wake of imperialist machinations," Erich Honecker recently stressed on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of liberation. "The most important point on the agenda of international politics is a halt to the arms race and practical measures for military detente on the basis of equal security. The peoples rightly expect from all those who bear government responsibility that they solve controversial problems peacefully and with commonsense and good will."

The decisions unanimously adopted by the party-state leaders of the socialist countries in Warsaw reflect their awareness of their high responsibility for the peaceful life of their own peoples and of all mankind. In the meeting's statement, the proposal was made to convene in the near future a meeting at the highest level of representatives of states from all parts of the world. This meeting is to deal with the most important of all questions, a question that moves the European peoples as well as the peoples in other parts of the world: the task of eliminating international hotbeds of tension and preventing war. "Today's situation and the anxiety it causes, the opportunities which still exist and have not been exhausted, and last but not least all the historic experiences gathered from the anti-Hitler coalition to the present indicate that just such a meeting at the highest level is the safest path to mutual understanding and lasting peace," the statement stresses.

In the appeal to all European countries, as well as all countries of the world contained in the Warsaw Pact declaration, leading statesmen, governments, parliaments and all social forces are called on to undertake joint efforts to develop the process of political and military detente in Europe, to implement effective measures to contain the arms race and to normalize the political climate in the world. Seven main points are being proposed to this end:

First, an understanding that as of a certain date no state or group of states in Europe may increase the numerical strength of its armed forces in the region stipulated by the Helsinki Final Act.

Second, strict compliance with all stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act, primarily the basic principles which the 35 participating states of the European conference have undertaken--such as, for example, abstention from the threat or use of force, inviolability of the borders, peaceful settlement of conflicts, noninterference in internal affairs, and fulfillment of international commitments.

Third, an intensive bilateral and multilateral exchange of opinions for preparing the Madrid meeting so as to establish consensus even before the meeting begins on the questions regarding which practical steps for a more comprehensive implementation of the Final Act could be agreed on.

Fourth, an intensified preparation of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe with the aim of adopting practical decisions in Madrid on the tasks of the conference, its time, venue, and mode of work, and concentrated work in the first phase on confidence-building measures.

Fifth, ratification of the SALT II treaty and the quickest possible conclusion of pending or broken-off negotiations, such as those on the ban of nuclear weapons tests, radiological and chemical weapons and nonuse of nuclear weapons against countries not possessing such weapons.

Sixth, the immediate opening of constructive negotiations on such questions as the conclusion of a world treaty on abstention from the use of force, discontinuation of nuclear weapons production and a ban on the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

Seventh, discussion of a limitation and reduction of military presence and of military activities in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, in the Mediterranean Sea and in the Persian Gulf.

At the same time, the Warsaw Pact members declare their readiness for contacts and for a dialogue on the contents of these proposals with all interested states and for examining other states proposals. After the meeting Edward Gierek expressed the hope that "This declaration we have adopted will be received by all governments with due attention and understanding and that it will also find the support of social forces because its main aim is to eliminate current tensions and to promote the positive processes of peace throughout the world."

In the declaration the offer of the Soviet Union for negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles are supported by all participants in the meeting. However, such negotiations presuppose that the NATO decision on the production and deployment of new types of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe is annulled or that at least its implementation is suspended.

The Warsaw Pact states continue to consider that agreements are possible at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe, if the NATO states renounce their stalling tactics and approach the negotiations constructively.

The participants in the meeting support the Polish People's Republic proposal to hold the European conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw--the city which, as is underlined in the declaration, displayed the greatest heroism and self-sacrifice during World War II.

The Warsaw session reaffirmed the position that international conflict situations must be settled by peaceful means, permanently and fairly. Peace in the Middle East requires the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the restoration of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state of its own, and the safeguarding of the sovereignty and security of all states of that region. The complete elimination of any forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan is a prerequisite for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from that country. The inalienable right of the people of Iran to determine their own fate independently, without outside interference, is supported.

The proclamation of the independent state of Zimbabwe is welcomed with satisfaction. Solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and of South Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence is confirmed.

The Warsaw Pact states advocate that the process of international detente be expanded to all regions of the world. They stress the role of the nonaligned states movement as an important and positive factor in solving complicated international problems.

The meeting in the Polish capital coincided with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, the reply to the establishment of the aggressive NATO bloc. The Political Consultative Committee--which heard a report from the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, about the work accomplished by the joint command--was able to strike an extraordinarily positive balance of the work of the fraternal socialist defense alliance. During that period the member countries effectively accomplished the vital tasks of preventing the unleashing of a war in Europe, of comprehensively strengthening peace and of contributing to an easing of international tensions and the development of international cooperation, based on equal rights, among states. They consolidated their fraternal friendship and developed their comprehensive and multifaceted cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. They built up a reliable defense so that the enemies of Marxism-Leninism abandoned the aggressive idea of altering the map of Europe by the use of force.

During the past quarter-century it has been possible to change the international balance of power fundamentally. Socialism has strengthened its positions and its influence throughout the world. The purposeful policy of the socialist countries, the successes of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples, and the unity of action of the peace-loving states and peoples have resulted in significant positive changes in the overall system of international relations, and in strengthening peace and international security. The tragic cycle, in which peace was only a breathing spell between world wars, has been broken. The territorial and political realities that have developed as a result of the victory over fascism 35 years ago, have been recognized by all countries irrespective of the obstacles set up by the forces of imperialism and revanchism. Another defeat for European and international reaction was the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki. Despite the stubborn resistance of the imperialist circles, and of their military-industrial complex, it was possible to make progress in some aspects of limiting the arms race.

During these 25 years the USSR, the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact nations have been in the forefront of the struggle for peace, detente and international cooperation.

This is in keeping with the character of their alliance and of their foreign and defense policy which benefits man. The Warsaw Pact is the principal support of stable peace in Europe and throughout the world. The documents adopted in Warsaw are a convincing new expression of the indissoluble unity of socialism and peace.

The results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee have evoked a strong positive response here in the GDR. The declaration and statement of the meeting and the constructive proposals contained in them have been received with joy and satisfaction. They are in keeping with the principled foreign policy course of our party and of our state, and they correspond to the interests of our people.

The GDR citizens know from experience that successes in the struggle for peace and detente can only be won in a hard struggle against their enemies. The determination expressed in the Warsaw documents to further strengthen the friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the fraternal countries, to develop relations and a dialogue with all states, and to safeguard and strengthen peace and detente despite the machinations of imperialism, are finding the active support of all our people. There is no reasonable alternative to this constructive policy.

LEUSCHNER VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF BREZHNEV-GISCARD MEETING

DW201223 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1710 GMT 19 May 80

[Guenter Leuschner weekly review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. There are things which, assessed with commonsense, seem to be as simple as anything. This includes discussions when there are disagreements and the fact that the best way to clarify misunderstandings and contrasting views is by talking with each other. Translated into so-called big politics, it means that negotiations are necessary, and the more difficult the situation is, the sooner and the more often such negotiations must be held. Seen in the light of past months, the situation is really difficult enough. By the way, it is not only commonsense which dictates such an approach. In this respect the politicians also have concrete obligations. They can be read in the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the prevention of nuclear war, for instance, and in a large number of other East-West agreements.

Thus in this regard today's summit meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and French President Giscard d'Estaing was anything but a sensation, rather it was an indication of the fact that the statesmen of the two countries acted responsibly in accordance with their contractual commitments and also with the laws of commonsense. One can only hope that the talks have resulted in the fullest possible removal of existing differences. However, the mere fact that the dialogue took place, and that efforts were undertaken to come to an understanding is important enough in this critical international situation.

It does not have to be proved that the socialist countries have historically always acted in accordance with this principle. The search for common interests and the emphasis on what both social systems have in common and not on what separates them is, after all, the most important thing and the basic prerequisite for the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Thus it is only logical that the Warsaw Pact countries at their recent meeting addressed to the governments of other states a proposal to hold a summit meeting of the representatives of nations from all regions of the world to eliminate the existing international hotbeds of tension.

It is in accordance with this logic that from Warsaw we urgently appealed to the other Helsinki signatory states not to turn the forthcoming Madrid CSCE conference into a platform for polemics and mutual accusations, but rather to stress common aspects. It is also in accordance with this logic that the Government of Afghanistan recently turned to its neighboring states to find a political soultion to the conflict through negotiations.

Nobody can maintain that political issues can be solved easily or differences overcome quickly. But there is no alternative save the use of force. So one should think that proposals like the ones I mentioned or meetings like the one held between Leonid Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing meet with approval everywhere, not only in the socialist countries. But obviously it is not that easy for commonsense.

Just let us look at recent reaction in parts of the West to the proposals submitted on negotiations. To begin with, let us discuss the initiative by the Kabul government, which was expressly taken with a view to creating conditions enabling the Soviet troops, whose aid had been requested, to leave the country. Some politicians in the West said that this proposal must be studied carefully. This is a legitimate demand, but at least in the United States this study was probably very superficial because a rejection came very quickly. The reasons given for the rejection are obvious because they make it quite clear that Washington wants nothing else but the overthrow of the present govenment and the installment of a new regime in Kabul whose political orientation will be plain to everyone.

Washington holds the view that this overthrow, meaning a change of the social system in Afghanistan, is the only thing that can be the subject of negotiations. This naturally is almost undisguised confirmation of the fact that the hue and cry about Soviet aid for Afghanistan is intended to cover up the anger at the abortive attempt made by the United States 6 months ago to achieve this goal of bringing about a change of power in Afghanistan by supporting counterrevolutionary actions from the territory of Pakistan. In other words, the Kabul government wants negotiations to restore calm and peace in this region and thus to enable the Soviet troops to withdraw, whereas the United States considers negotiations reasonable only if the 1978 revolution is undone.

Let us discuss some of the reactions to the proposal on convening a world summit meeting. Here, too, there are politicians in the West who promise to study the idea, which again is legitimate. But there are again also some who do not think much of negotiations. They raise the argument, for instance, that we want to replace the United Nations with a sort of mammoth summit. This is simply stupid because we did not request the participation of all states in such a conference and because such a summit has, after all, quite different tasks than the annual UN General Assembly session. Nobody wants to turn this meeting into a permanent organization. Rather, the point is to find ways to dismantle the threatening confrontation and dangerous situation which has above all been produced by the events in the Persian Gulf and by the danger of a return to the cold war in Europe.

The argument that it takes too much time to convoke such a comprehensive summit is also not plausible. After all, it was possible for leading politicians from all over the world to hold dozens of political talks in Belgrade during the funeral ceremonies for Josip Broz Tito without almost any prior preparations. The meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing was also not prepared many months in advance. If everyone concerned is aware of what is at stake, and how much peace is threatened, then it should be possible to prepare negotiations in a very short time.

We are under the impression that some of the reservations voiced recently neither match the grave international situation nor can be taken seriously at all. Rather they reveal a tendency to avoid negotiations. We are under this impression because even the Soviet-French meeting in Warsaw, which in itself is a very normal affair, by no means met with the natural approval by some West European and U.S. political circles as should have been expected. Again, there is the silly talk about the danger of a split in the West.

Some people are obviously happy only if there are as few talks as possible. They are the same ones who express their unreserved consent to the fact that the EC foreign ministers last weekend yielded to the pressure exerted by the United States, imposed boycott measures against Iran and thus accelerated developments which are bound to make the hotbed of crisis in the Persian Gulf more explosive. The claim that this (?move) only served the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran is absurd in the light of the events in the past weeks and the U.S. military attack against Iran. In addition, for a long time Washington has made no bones about the long-term nature of its war preparations in this region. The military planning and its financial basis cover a 5-year period and thus go far beyond the so-called embassy conflict.

Now that the EC ministers are proud that they did not yield to all demands raised by Washington, to have sought a compromise between [words indistinct] of the United States and their well-understood own national economic interests does not change anything about the fact that for the time being the EC boycott decision will aggravate the crisis situation in this region. So we see here, too, the opposite of negotiations and of commonsense.

In recent weeks Western statesmen have made dozens of statements that intensive talks should be held in especially difficult situations. This is undoubtedly true, but some politicians have yet to prove that they really act according to this maxim. The proposals by the Warsaw Pact and the Afghan Government are an opportunity to prove this will. Mankind concerned about tpeace has little understanding for the many if's and but's, and for high-level thinking, diplomatic finesse and the like. Times are too serious for that.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES USSR CONTROL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU200746 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday, 15 May, Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Minister Aleksey Mikhailovich Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR Committee for People's Control. During the talks, which were conducted in a cordial atmosphere, the participants briefed each other about the contribution made by the control organs in both countries to implementing the decisions related to building socialism and communism. The expressed approval of the successful exchange of experiences in that field. Minister Dr Albert Stief, chairman of the GDR Committee of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, also participated in the talk.

KRENZ RECEIVES ANC YOUTH SECTION CHIEF FOR TALKS

LD202150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received Eddie Funde, head of the youth section of the African National Congress (ANC] of South Africa, for a friendly discussion.

The visitor, who is in the GDR for the week of solidarity with the African peoples struggling for national and social liberation, expressed his thanks for the numberous proofs of anti-imperialist solidarity with the South African patriots' struggle against racism and apartheid. Egon Krenz gave his assurance that the GDR youth will continue to stand by the African peoples and their liberation movements in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

Eddie Funde and Egon Krenz spoke out in favor of intensified efforts by democratic world youth in the struggle to secure a lasting peace. They strongly condemned the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism which is hostile to detente and a threat to peace.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN BORDER VIOLATOR FOR INVESTIGATION

AU191304 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 15 May 1980 a male person violated the GDR state border in the Meiningen area. The border violator was detained. He carried no identification documents. According to his own statements he is FRG citizen Horst Lindermann. He was taken to the appropriate GDR organs for identification and for an investigation of the details of the border violation.

HONECKER GREETS POPE JOHN PAUL ON BIRTHDAY

AU201203 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Pope John Paul II:

On the completion of your 60th year of life I convey to you my heartfelt congratulations combined with best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

I am certain that particularly at the present time your advocacy and activity for world peace and international cooperation are of an importance that cannot be overlooked.

BRIEFS

TELEVISION AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--The GDR and French television services will further intensify their cooperation in the future. This is envisaged in an agreement signed in Paris on Tuesday [13 May] by Heinz Adamek, member of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Television at the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Maurice Ulrich, president of the Antenna 2 national television corporation. In addition to intensification of program exchanges and mutual reportage, it is being planned to present evening programs devoted to the country of the partner station. Thus Antenna 2 will broadcast an evening program about the GDR in September 1980. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 80 p 2 AU]

TRAIN CRASH NEAR LEIPZIG--The Leipzig-Zwickau rapid train collided on Tuesday night near Altenburg with a freight train which had derailed shortly before and was blocking the tracks. Six people were injured and had to be hospitalized; the Leipzig-Altenburg section was temporarily closed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 80 p 2 AU]

SOFT COAL RESERVES--Experts estimate the GDR's soft coal reserves to total some 21 billion tons. Even when considering the fact that when the coal extraction is boosted from the current 250 million tons to 300 million tons anually, soft coal reserves will last another 70 years. [East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 7 May 80 p 5 AU]

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON MUSKIE-GROMYKO MEETING

LD182044 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 18 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI)--"The stake of the Vienna meeting of Gromyko and Muskie by far exceeded the significance of a routine meeting. Apart from the fact that participation in the ceremony held to mark the Austrian State Treaty's anniversary furnished an opportunity for Soviet-American dialogue, the weight of the Vienna meeting of Friday lies in the fact that such a high-level contact between the two great powers most responsible for the fate of the world was established for the first time in the past 8 months," establishes MAGYAR HIRLAP on the meeting in its Sunday issue.

"As such it is easy to comprehend the interest towards Vienna," says the commentary, "which was preceded by a host of statements and press comments in the days before the meeting. The American side had on several occasions described the meeting in advance as of 'introductory nature,' while it was pointed out in Moscow that one must not expect too much of the talks. After the meeting of the NATO foreign and defence ministers, Muskie himself said the following in Brussels: 'This would be only sword crossing. What is needed is that both sides admit with conviction that detente holds identical advantages to each side and the Soviet Union has similar interests in it as we have.'

"The bombastic style," adds the commentary: "was probably intended for American application, but as far as the content of the second sentence is concerned, it certainly indicates rational approach. The Soviet Union has always emphasized that detente has no rational alternative, and one of the major aims of its foreign policy is to preserve detente and to extend it to the military sphere. Now the question is whether the new head of the American diplomacy will be able to free himself from the cliches most of the policymakers in Washington employ in describing the Soviet Union's aims and 'the Soviet danger threatening' the world. What is needed primarily is that Muskie's thinking be close to the concept of the supporters of a policy based on balance of forces, and not to Brzezinski's concept of power superiority.

"Did the Vienna meeting bring about any concrete results or was it only for confronting divergent views?" Asks the commentator. "Time will answer. Under the present circumstances, however, dialogue in itself is a welcome thing. We should anyway like to believe that a thaw has set in", concludes the MAGYAR HIRLAP commentary.

CSEMI, MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD202256 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI)--A Hungarian military delegation, under the leadership of Colonel-General Karoly Csemi, under-secretary of state of the Ministry of Defense, left for Moscow on Tuesday to participate at the forthcoming session of the Military Council of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PDRY, LEBANON

LD201954 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI)--A Hungarian party workers' delegation returned to Budapest on Tuesday from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen where it paid a visit from May 13 to 20 under the leadership of Janos Peter, deputy head of the Party and Mass Organizations Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party's Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. The Hungarian delegation conducted talks with Mehdi 'Abdallah Sa'id, member of the Yemeni Party Central Committee and head of its organizational and mass organizational department.

During its transit through Beirut, the delegation held discussions with Lebanese and Palestinian personalities including Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and head of the PLO Political Department.

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS GUINEA-BISSAU, GUINEA

LD201302 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI)--MTI reports from Conakry: A Hungarian party delegation, under the leadership of Lajos Rev, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, paid a visit to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Cape Verde at the invitation of the Supreme Council of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGS) between May 7 and 16. The representatives of the two parties informed each other on the situation of their countries, on the activity of their parties, and exchanged views on inter-party relations, the expansion of cooperation.

Following this the Hungarian party delegation visited the People's and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea between May 16 and 18, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, and held discussions with the delegation of the democratic Republic of Guinea. Concluding its talks in Guinea, the delegation of the HSWP left for the People's Republic of Benin.

LEADERS GREET AUSTRIAN COUNTERPARTS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD151240 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has addressed a message of greetings to Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, on the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty. A similar message has been sent by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, to Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky. Likewise a message of good wishes was sent by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, to Anton Banya, president of the Austrian National Council.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS, TALKS WITH MSZMP AIDES

LD191111 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 8 May 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "PCP Delegation in Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, a Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] delegation comprising Central Committee candidate member Comrade Joaquim Gorjao Duarte and economist Comrade Antonio Miranda Ferreira visited the People's Republic of Hungary 27 April-1 May.

The PCP delegation was received at the MSZMP Central Committee's Economic Policy Committee, specifically by its chief, Comrade Janos Hoos, and held meetings with various economic affairs officials of the Hungarian party.

During this visit, which took place within the framework of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the PCP and the MSZMP, the delegation improved its knowledge of some aspects of socialist Hungary's economic and financial policy.

TELEVISION COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD202334 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] At Miskolc this afternoon, at the 20th television festival, Richard Nagy, Hungarian television president, and Ivan Slavkov, director of Bulgarian television, signed a television cooperation work plan of 3-years' duration. The new work plan includes concrete tasks for further developing cooperation, including prescriptions for exchanges of film crews and staff, as well as the realization of several joint programs.

PARTY OFFICIALS ADDRESS ELECTION MEETINGS

Gaspar Speech in Vac

LD161124 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI)--An election public meeting was held in Vac, near Budapest, on Wednesday which was addressed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

Sandor Gaspar pointed out that Hungary had reached a new and more complicated stage of its social development. He went on to emphasize:

"Let us not pose such demands on our society which it is yet not capable of meeting. Now we are building developed socialism and we are strengthening material-technical basis necessary for further progress. Every individual element of our construction work today is of high significance, albeit now the changes are less spectacular than in the years following the power takeover."

Speaking about the relationship between the leaders and the led, he said: "We should strive that through mutual adjustment the strength latent in the community operate in one direction.

"An indispensable condition for our constructive work is peace," concluded the speaker.

Aczel Baranya County Address

LD192344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 May 80

[Summary] Baranya County--An election meeting was held in Pecs Medical University Hall this afternoon.

"Gyorgy Aczel, member of the party Politburo and deputy premier; Dr Gyula Szentistvanyi, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the PPF National Council; party, state and church leaders of Baranya County, and of course the 15 election candidates, all took their place on the podium."

The electoral mass meeting was opened by Antal Krasznal, secretary of the PPF County Council. He was followed by Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, candidate for the Mohacs District who spoke about the increase in the porportion of manual workers, women and young people among the election candidates, and the good political atmosphere in which the election work within the county is progressing. Three more participants in the meeting spoke.

"They were followed on the speaker's podium by Gyorgy Aczel, candidate for the No 1 Electoral District mainly populated by miners.

[Begin Aczel recording] "The bourgeoisie frequently mock the fact that the numbers who vote 'yes' reach 98-99 percent. Not long ago I received the leaders of the largest American press agency--AP--and they also asked the question of how there can be a 98-99 percent election result. I said that were we now to have an election on scientific Marxism-Leninism or a religious world outlook then there would not be such a high result, and I think there would not be such a turn-out if it were on the choice of religion. I do not want to list all religions but would only like my objective to be that whatever the PPF makes its program a religious follower, whether Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist, free churchman or Jew, can vote on it in the same way as the faithful of the Marxist world outlook, and in the same way as people who are of different opinions on some questions, so that there is unity in the aims of peace, in the great social aims of socialism.

"We strove to make respectful use of the 'yes' you voted 5 years ago. This national unity assisted during the great trials of the international economic situation. I will cite a single example: Before 1973 in Baranya County we received 4.5-5 tons oil for 1 ton of grain. Today we receive three fourths of a ton of oil for 1 ton of grain. This is what is scientifically called a decline in the exchange rate. The losses this caused the country are greater than the material destruction of World War II. What huge steps this country had to take, what development it had to undergo to accumulate material wealth in order to endure such a great material loss while retaining a stable standard of living, employment opportunity, the willingness to create.

"The great strength of socialism is proven by the national minorities problems in the county not only before but also after the liberation: Resettlement of Germans, the southern Slav question of the fifties--these wounds were healed by the Marxist-Leninist policy on national minorities after 1956. The national minority question must continually be kept on the agenda because we should hope that everyone treats the Hungarian national minority, wherever it lives, as we treat our fellow men, the national minorities living here.

"It is the fate of a people which becomes a nation to live like a cultured people, as only thus can we stand our ground on the test of human quality, which also determines its further economic development." [end recording]

Benke Address in Szekszard

LD210922 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 May 80

[Summary] A Tolna County election rally took place this afternoon in Szekszard.

"The Presidium members were Valeria Benke, party Politburo member; Laszlo Gal, Szot deputy secretary general and National Assembly candidate deputy of Tolna County, number one constituency; several party and state leaders of Tolna, as well as representatives of the town's industrial and agricultural plants and cultural life.

"After the chairman's opening speech, Valeria Benke took the speaker's platform. In her speech she pointed out that this year and in the coming years greater demands face the national economy. Though in the Sixth 5-Year Plan we may set ourselves only more modest developmental objectives, the achievement of these does not mean smaller tasks, for if, even in the present more difficult conditions, we want to maintain the living standards already attained and to further continue the program serving the improvement of living conditions, then we must manage economic and social resources better. She emphasized that in the realization of our plans we count on human knowledge, on a sensible, thoughtful and responsible assumption of tasks, on initiative and on inventiveness. She then continued as follows:

[Begin Benke recording] "This social support is not weakened by debates and possible conflicts that arise. On the contrary, these can be more successfully resolved with the participation of worker collectives. The development of socialist democracy and the live functioning of its forums cannot even be imagined without such debates. There is a great need for the development of socialist democracy: Our economic and social objectives expressly require the workers' responsible participation not only in the work processes, but also in the supervision of management and distribution.

"However, there are obstructive factors, partly because of objective reasons. Today it is more difficult to survey management in industrial enterprises just as much as in producer cooperatives. For this reason we look for forms appropriate to changing conditions, in order that plant and cooperative democracy may prevail. And, of course, we cannot only take note of these conditions or adapt to them, but also we can and must change them--the management organizational methods just as much as the clearing devices [elssamolasi megoldasek].

"The development of our society's socialist features also carries with it important demands upon attitudes and public life. At the center of these are the development of a working morale and community spirit and the predominance of the common interest. These features do not develop independently of economic forces. I give only one example: the more consistent enforcement of remuneration according to achievement is the foundation upon which the development of a socialist working morale can be built." [end recording]

"Valeria Benke finally emphasized that our party's policy is characterized by adherence to principle, a sense of reality, and the willingness to cooperate. All this has increased the confidence of the masses in its policy. In the future, the party wants to maintain and further strengthen this confidence."

Havasi Speech in Tatabanya

LD210906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 May 80

[Summary] An election rally at Tatabanya has taken place in the new sports hall.

"Ferenc Havasi, party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, pointed out that today no one can dispute that it is possible to make this into a real town. A new hotel was built 5 years ago; local communications have been improved by a new telephone exchange and modern buses; and new housing estates have been developed. The candidate deputy, Ferenc Havasi, continued the list. And he knows what he is talking about, for it is his home town, the number one constituency, that has elected him to be its spokesman in parliament."

His audience was made up mostly of miners. "They are miners of the good brown coal. The Central Committee secretary confirmed that their achievements deserve special attention because in the Tatabanya mines, which have been worked for a long time now, production is going on under more and more difficult conditions. In spite of this the miners have fulfilled their tasks."

"After this Ferenc Havasi dealt with national economic-political issues. He said that following the December 1978 Central Committee decisions, the unfolding of the appropriate economic processes has started. The whole of the country has adapted better to the stricter internal and external conditions of economic development. Last year, the internationally competitive enterprises developed faster and there was a drop in the production of outdated products. The population's consumption rose, 88,000 new homes were built; 22,000 kindergarten and 3,300 creche places were created.

"The chief objective of economic policy continues to be the improvement of the national economy's balance, first and foremost the balance of foreign economy and the strengthening of the standard of living. In other words, the style of economic management remains unchanged. Our economy must adapt better to the changing and ever stricter demands of the world market since the increase in effectiveness and international competitiveness and the assertion of rational management are the only possible path for socialist construction.

"Formerly we equated economic development in a general way with a quantitative increase. Today this is determined by the proportion and scale of economically and easily marketable products because on this depends the growth of the national income.

"Afterward Ferenc Havasi spoke about sociopolitical strivings, saying for example that in the coming years the situation of people living in more difficult circumstances will have to be improved and that the social care of old people and large families remains an important objective. On the issue of housing, the Central Committee secretary also said that the construction of new homes, from the point of view of size, the number of rooms and equipment, will have to be brought in line better and more courageously with different requirements. And these different requirements must also be assisted by the easing of the facility to exchange existing homes.

"As an essential factor of the policy of living standards, Ferenc Havasi mentioned that the supply of goods and services must be further improved. The solution of all these things is the task of society.

"Finally, the candidate deputy also formulated the lesson of a new work-style, a new kind of social attitude, characterized on the one hand by greater independence and greater responsibility, and on the other by greater order and the need to adapt more exactly to community interests."

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES WARSAW PACT SESSION

LD201805 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May, PAP--During its session today, the PUWP CC Political Bureau reviewed the results of the session of the Warsaw Treaty States' Political Consultative Committee [PCC] session which took place on May 14 and 15, and fully approved of the Polish delegation's activities during the meeting.

The session of the Political Consultative Committee, which coincided with the Warsaw Treaty's jubilee 25th anniversary, was an expression of the unity of the socialist states. The PCC session confirmed that during the 25 years of its existence, the socialist states' political and defensive alliance has been an essential factor of peace and stability in Europe and the world.

The Warsaw Treaty states presented an array of proposals and initiatives aimed at easing international tension and strengthening the process of detente. The Polish society is deeply convinced that these proposals and initiatives will meet with understanding and support on the part of all the world's progressive forces.

Especially important in the present situation is that the Madrid meeting bring positive results, conducive to the further realization of the CSCE Final Act, to strengthen mutual confidence, to consolidating detente and deepening cooperation in Europe.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau was pleased to note that the PCC session supported the proposal to hold a conference on European military detente and disarmament in Warsaw. The Political Bureau also accepted an appeal for universal support of this initiative, contained in the PCC declaration.

The PCC declaration says that, in the face of NATO's December decisions which threaten with an escalation of the nuclear arms race in Europe, the most urgent task is to create conditions for and work out an agreement concerning the limitation and halting of the arms race in [word indistinct] intermediate-range nuclear missiles. The PCC session confirmed once more the constructive standpoint of the socialist states concerning negotiations on this important issue.

The PCC session underscored the need to stop the dangerous increase of tension, to solve conflicts peacefully and to spread the process of detente onto the whole world. This aim is served among others, by the initiative to call a world leaders' summit in the nearest future.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau recommended a consistent and active implementation of the tasks stemming from jointly worked out and unanimously-adopted documents of the jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The Political Bureau was acquainted with a report on Prime Minister Edward Babiuch's friendly visit to the Soviet Union and with the results of talks conducted there. The conclusion was that the results of the Polish prime minister's visit in the USSR will be an important element in the implementation of both this year's tasks and the programme for social and economic development mapped out by the resolutions of the 8th PUWP Congress.

Further on Politburo Session

LD202236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] During its session today, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo reviewed the results of the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee which took place on May 14 and 15, and fully approved the Polish delegation's activities during the meeting.

The Politburo also assessed the work of leading cadres in enterprises directly responsible to the Central Committee. Departments of the Central Committee, local party branches, and ministries have been instructed to improve work with cadres in industrial, building and transport enterprises in accordance with the resolution of the Eighth PZPR Congress.

From the leading cadre is demanded high discipline in the implementation of socioeconomic tasks, an ability to think in social terms, a sense of good management, a proper attitude to subordinates, care for the affairs of enterprises and work forces, and the creation of proper conditions among people.

Next on the agenda the Politburo examined a report on provisions for the modernization of the road system up to 1985. The provisions take into consideration the growing transport needs of the national economy and the speedy development of motorization in Poland, and provide for further modernization and development of the road network. There is a need for constant improvement of repair services and the introduction of new building technology and road repairs, and also a need for wider use of new, more economic materials in road building.

The Politburo recommended that the above provisions should be accepted as a basis for the preparation of the 5-year plan in road building, and that the plans for the construction of the road and rail network should be coordinated. The Politburo assessed this year's party Work Day. It was emphasized that the work dedicated to it stressed the strength and cohesion of the party, and the involvement and discipline of party members. Members of allied parties, nonparty people, and young people took part in the Work Day. This year's Work Day considerably contributed toward meeting numerous demands of the society put forward during the precongress discussion and election campaign for the Sejm and voivodship national councils concerning the construction of roads and streets, cleaning housing estates, the repair of objects, and so on.

The Politburo cordially thanked all members and candidates of the PZPR, members of the allied parties, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, members of youth organizations and nonparty citizens for their participation in the party Work Day.

KALABINSKI COMMENTARY LAUDS BREZHNEV-GISCARD MEETING

LD202253 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 May 80

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] The Warsaw meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, hosted by Edward Gierek, represented the first time in many months since the deterioration of the international situation where the heads of great states from East and West have sat at the table together. In the present complicated and difficult situation, one cannot expect that talks lasting several hours will bring a decisive turning point, an immediate return to the climate of detente like we knew several years ago.

We recall with what effort, brick by brick, the edifice of European detente was erected over a decade. How many obstacles, how much resistance and mutual distrust had to be patiently overcome. Small wonder that on his return home last night, President Giscard d'Estaing said, and I quote: "I stated at the beginning that I did not expect a turning point, but I desire that the talks should be useful. Now I can say that they were useful."

Thus, yesterday's meeting permitted a clear definition of stands, which can only become closer after further dialogue. The significance of the meeting is in the resumption of dialogue between East and West, which was broken off a few months ago and which is so badly needed for restoring the world situation and halting the merry-go-round of absurdity, suspicion and accusations. At the foundation of many of these lays the lack of understanding of the other side's intentions, which can only be overcome by a cool dialogue at a conference table. Only in this way can tension, which begins to threaten peace, be reduced. Only in this way can we rebuild the delicate structure of detente needed for the continuation of peaceful cooperation, particularly today when the world is struggling with economic difficulties.

There are signs that the participants in yesterday's meeting at Wilanow are not alone in seeing the need for a dialogue. The FRG chancellor also is considering talks at the highest level with the Soviet Union. The U.S. secretary of state 2 days ago called for the resumption of serious disarmament talks with the Soviet side. If only after the Warsaw meeting the difficult dialogue between East and West is resumed, we will be able to say that the meeting has fulfilled expectations. It was not by chance that Poland was the location for the meeting, and that the Polish leader hosted it and participated in it. Our country has always been ready to create conditions for any talks which can contribute towards improving the chances for peace and detente. This time France was ready for a dialogue, but Warsaw is ready to contribute towards the resumption of negotiations among all who understand the need for maintaining political contacts between the two great camps, and the need for the reduction of tension and mutual explanation of positions.

The long and sometimes painful historical experience of our country, and the situation resulting from our policy of open cooperation with all countries ready for political and economic cooperation with Poland, have had the result that no one is more interested than socialist Poland in the salvation of detente. Only in conditions of detente can our country feel secure, and can our economy work and develop normally. These considerations determine Polish foreign policy and will continue to determine it. Here we consider not only the interests of our country, but world peace and harmonious cooperation between states with different systems not only on a European scale, but also on other continents. Fully realizing how difficult it will be to implement such a policy in the present situation, Poland would like to contribute towards the resumption of a dialogue between the states of the world, on which the fate of world peace and the political atmosphere of our globe depends. The talks at Wilanow could indicate the end of conflict. In any case, we hope that it was a beginning in overcoming the present tensions.

PAP Commentary

LD202216 Warsaw PAP in English 1729 GMT 20 May 80

["Dialogue for Peace and Detente; by Robert Bielecki"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May, PAP--Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Monday talks in Warsaw with the participation of Edward Gierek are universally recognized as a "number one event" in the current international situation.

It was the first such high-level meeting between politicians from the East and West since the increase of tensions. In a sense, we had got accustomed to summit meetings during the 60's and 70's. However, there were no meetings of this kind during the last few months and public opinion correctly saw this as one of the symptoms of worsening international relations.

This caused even more concern as the enemies of detente in the West simultaneously stepped up their activities and new hotbeds of tension, armed conflicts, as well as new cold-war voices appeared.

There is, however, yet another aspect to the Warsaw talks, an aspect which will be more and more visible as time goes by. The meeting did not just take place for its own sake: The aim was to renew the dialogue between statesmen from the socialist community and the Western bloc. Not so long ago, some commentators were worried that "bridges between the East and West might be burnt for good". The talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing run contrary to this theory and fill in the visible gap. They are a continuation of the good practice which arose during the last two decades. It is thanks to this practice that numerous sources of tension were eliminated, the springing up of new ones was stopped and Europe was given the longest period of peace in its history.

Arriving in Warsaw on the invitation from Edward Gierek, the Soviet leader and the French president were motivated--like the Polish leader--by the principles of their countries' foreign policies.

The Soviet Union is the architect of the concept of peaceful coexistence and, later, detente in international relations. The Soviet Union was also the architect of numerous concrete initiatives for peace, detente and disarmament. The latest of these, put forth barely a few weeks ago, is the decision to withdraw unilaterally a certain amount of troops and armaments from central Europe.

The principles of French foreign policy were outlined by General Charles de Gaulle, whose visit to Moscow in 1966 became the turning point in East-West relations. It was De Gaulle who--almost at the same time--took the decision on France's withdrawal from the military organization of the NATO pact. Valery Giscard d'Estaing has often proved that he is a continuator of the same policy.

Edward Gierek was the host of and a participant in the meeting. This proves Poland's important position in the Warsaw talks. Here too, it is easy to discern the results of previous activities, the continuation of such weighty Polish initiatives as the plans to create atomic-free zones in Europe, or initiatives directly connected with Edward Gierek: the appeal to the nations and parliaments of the world to prepare the young generation for peace, and the proposal to call a European disarmament conference to Warsaw.

Poland also co-authored the idea of a new model of relations between states having different social and political systems. Poland's fruitful, all-round relations with the French Republic go to prove this concept in practice.

The choice of Warsaw for the venue of these important talks confirms the international prestige of Poland and its leader and proves that Poland's voice resounds loudly in international political circles. Numerous observers stress that, all-in-all, the Warsaw meeting was fully in accord with the "spirit of Helsinki" and was a good contribution to the cause of peace and detente. It is also a good forecast for the autumn meeting in Madrid.

The Warsaw talks had a concrete aim; to present both sides' standpoints, achieving better understanding of both partners' motives in their activities in concrete international issues. Valery Giscard d'Estaing said after the meeting that this aim was reached and that the talks were "sincere and helpful."

The Warsaw meeting was a big help to solving difficult problems by way of negotiations at a common table, to conducting a dialogue--the best way of reaching mutual understanding and solving controversial issues setting at variance and dividing the sides.

The important thing is that the stalemate has been broken, that the wish for dialogue is stronger, that the idea of negotiations is prevalent and that new ways to ease tension are being sought. Right now, the Warsaw meeting can be already regarded as the first--how important--step to new East-West contacts.

Like the other socialist states, Poland strongly supports the idea of avoiding the rebirth of enmity and lack of confidence in Europe. The European nations, which have experienced the benefit of detente for their true interests, consider the continuation of the detente process a vital issue for themselves as well as for all other nations of the world.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RECALLS, APPOINTS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

AU201510 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 19 May 80 p 2

["Personnel Changes"]

[Text] Warsaw--On the motion of the ministers concerned the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Dr Leszek Kalkowski from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, and Stanislaw Urbanczyk from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry. The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked the recalled officials for their work at their leading state posts.

On the motion of the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Stanislaw Szczepanski to the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases.

Further Report

AU200942 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17/18 May 80 p 2

["The Record of Personnel Changes"]

[Text] PAP--On the motion of the ministers concerned, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Dr Romuald Jezierski from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing; Dr Eng Jerzy Kopytowski from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Chemical Industry; and Magister Henryk Pietka from the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry. The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked the recalled officials for their performance at the aforementioned leading state posts.

On the motion of the minister of education and upbringing, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Dr Eng Jerzy Wojciechowski to the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing.

Jerzy Wojciechowski was born in Wielun in 1932 to a working intelligentsia family. He graduated as doctor of engineering, and began his professional work in 1955 when he worked in the cardboard and roofing paper plant in Sosnowiec, and then--up to 1972--as chief engineer of the mining designs bureau. In 1973 he worked as manager for studies and research in the main bureau of mining studies and designs, from which he transferred to the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice as head of the science and education department. He has been commander of the Polish Scout Union since 1974. He is a candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy to the Sejm.

DANISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

LD211020 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May, PAP--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark headed by Central Committee Secretary Jorg Christensen stayed in Poland recently in response to the invitation from the Polish United Workers Party CC.

In the course of the talks at the PUWP CC headquarters, the sides discussed questions of cooperation between the two parties and current international issues including the activities following the Paris meeting of communist and workers' parties of Europe. The delegation was received by PUWP CC Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk.

FARM EQUIPMENT COOPERATION WITH USSR REPORTED

AU201353 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 May 80 p 2

["Development of Polish-Soviet Cooperation in Farm Technology"]

[Text] PAP--Polish-Soviet cooperation in the field of farm technology has been developing for years. Exchanges of farm equipment under the terms of specialization accords help accelerate the two countries' progress in the mechanization of farm work. The Soviet collective and state farms use several thousand of mechanized drying plants [as published] for grass harvesting. In 1976-80 we will have sold to the USSR over 2,000 sets of complete installations used in building the facilities for drying grasses and root crops.

This year's plans for Polish-Soviet trade provide for sales of about 500 mechanized drying plants to the Soviet Union. Another important item is potato harvesting machines, 8,000 of which we will export to the Soviet Union this year. In the past few years, we have greatly expanded the export of modern self-propelled grass cutters to our eastern neighbor, who takes about 2,000 of them each year. In addition, the Soviet Union is the main buyer of the so-called clover hullers, which are produced by the Lublin plant for threshing papilionaceous crops. Highly efficient grain drying plants, the production of which was recently started by the Rogozno factory, will be a new specialized item in our exports to the Soviet Union. We will also supply a multipurpose cultivation machine adapted for a Soviet wheeled tractor.

In the past 5 years, we have imported from the USSR several thousands of various wheeled and caterpillar tractors each year. For example, this year we will import about 12,000 tractors for individual farmers. Socialized farms will receive over 2,000 heavier Soviet tractors, including about 600 with 150hp engines and almost 800 model 85K tractors, which have a good reputation among farmers. Aside from ever increasing numbers of tractors we also import machines adapted for work with Soviet heavy tractors. Our farms use increasing numbers of Soviet silaging combines and fodder cars. In the past few years, we have also imported highly efficient Soviet potato sorting machines and six-row sugar beet harvesters.

KOWALCZYK ADDRESSES FIREFIGHTING AKTIVS

AU201515 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 May 80 p 2

["Firemen's Day--Firefighting Aktivs Meet in Warsaw"]

[Text] PAP--In connection with Firemen's Day on Sunday and the beginning of the Days of Fire Protection, firefighting aktivs representing all voivodships and services gathered at their annual meeting in the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 17 May.

Welcoming the meeting, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, stressed that the responsible and difficult service of firemen and the activities of volunteer firemen are greatly appreciated by party and state leaders and all the people. The creative work of all our people in implementing the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions and the program for the country's socioeconomic development, in expanding and modernizing the industry and in increasing national wealth, must be protected by the firefighting service. We should bear in mind that although the number of fires and the material losses caused by them have decreased in the past 5 years, the outbreaks of fire continue to weaken our economic potential and hinder the implementation of production plans. Stanislaw Kowalczyk drew attention to preventive activities by the firefighting units.

During the meeting, 46 outstanding firefighting functionaries and volunteer firemen were presented state awards. Awards were also presented to the leading volunteer firefighting units that had participated in the competition involving preventive and propaganda firefighting activities in 1979. The challenge banner of the minister of internal affairs, and the cup of the main administration of the volunteer firefighting union, were presented to the Leszno Voivodship firefighting volunteers, who had won the competition.

On the same day, members of the command of the firefighting service and the volunteer firefighting union placed flowers on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and on the graves of firemen at the Powazki Cemetery in Warsaw.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MERITORIOUS OFFICERS

AU201343 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at a 17 May meeting in Warsaw with meritorious officers on the retired list]

[Text] Presenting the meritorious officers with specially minted medals "for long dedicated service," Army Gen W. Jaruzelski cordially thanked them for their effective service and their contribution to the achievements of the Polish People's Armed Forces during the war and since. He also expressed the conviction that as far as possible, they should continue to aid the country's defense by their activities, making their rich experience available to the veterans' clubs, the National Defense League, the reserve officers' clubs and paramilitary organizations. In particular, he encouraged them to actively commit themselves to the present work on the postwar history of our armed forces. He wished them many achievements, good health and every prosperity, and asked them to thank their wives and relatives for sharing their soldierly lives.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU201408 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Hani Tabbarah, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to our country. The Jordanian ambassador extended a message of friendship and warm greetings and wishes of health and personal happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and wishes for constant progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people on behalf of His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Jordanian ambassador stressed the positive relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Jordan, which are continuously developing on the basis of understandings concluded during the Romanian-Jordanian summit. The ambassador expressed the desire to expand these relations in the interests of the two peoples, the cause of peace and international understanding. The speaker stressed the convergence of the two countries positions on numerous international issues. He pointed out Jordan's position on the Middle East situation and the principles on which Jordan's foreign policy is based. At the end, the ambassador stressed his determination to make every effort to deepen and diversify Romanian-Jordanian cooperation.

Receiving the credentials of the ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the warm friendly greetings extended by the Jordanian sovereign and, in turn, conveyed best wishes for good health and personal happiness to King Husayn ibn Talal, and wishes for peace and prosperity to the friendly Jordanian people. The head of the Romanian state stressed the relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels between Romania and Jordan, which have experienced important progress. The meetings and talks I had with His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, including those during the recent Bucharest visit, the speaker said, and the understandings we jointly concluded have decisively contributed to intensifying cooperation between our countries and peoples.

After stressing that the international situation has recently worsened and that tension in the world has sharpened, the speaker said: Under such conditions, Romania believes that more than ever it is necessary for the peoples, the states' leaders and politicians, and progressive forces throughout the world to take very determined action in a spirit of high responsibility to ease tension and ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, independence and peace.

The speaker reasserted our country's position on the settlement of the Middle East conflict. He stressed the special attention Romania pays to implementing security and cooperation in Europe. The speaker then stressed our country's desire to continuously develop Romanian-Jordanian cooperation on the world level in the interest of the cause of peace, independence and detente, and of resolving the major problems of the current international situation. After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Hani Tabbarah.

COMMERCIAL COMMISSION WITH IRAQ ENDS BUCHAREST SESSION

AU191925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/5/1980--The proceedings of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Iraqi commercial commission of economic and technical cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Monday.

At the end of the proceedings, Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Mahdi Muhsin 'Awadah, deputy minister of trade of Iraq, signed the protocol of the session. The document highlights the two sides' determination to further develop collaboration and cooperation in oil industry, agriculture, irrigation and technical assistance, as well as goods exchanges. It was agreed upon the expansion of activities in carrying on drilling and tapping operations, as well as on building in cooperation oil refining complexes in Iraq. It was also established that cooperation in the field of industrial and civil construction operations between Arcom and the relevant ministries and organizations of Iraq should continue.

Ceausescu Receives 'Awadah

AU201033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Iraqi Deputy Trade Minister Mahdi Muhsin 'Awadah, who led an economic delegation at the proceedings of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Iraqi commission for commercial, economic and scientific-technical cooperation in Bucharest. The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and most cordial wishes, and to the Romanian people wishes for prosperity and well-being on behalf of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to President Saddam Husayn warm greetings and best wishes, and to the Iraqi people wishes for new successes in their work to promote their fatherland's progress and prosperity.

During their meeting, the two sides reviewed the friendly relations existing between Romania and Iraq. They expressed the mutual desire to further develop political and economic relations, their common interest in expanding cooperation--especially in the oil industry, agriculture, irrigation, and technical assistance in the fields of transportation, and industrial and civil engineering--and in intensifying and diversifying commercial exchanges. They emphasized the role of the joint commission for promoting economic and technical cooperation and Romanian-Iraqi collaboration in general, in the interests of both countries and peoples and of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The sides also exchanged views on the current international situation. They stressed the need for increased efforts to resume and consolidate the process of detente, on the basis of the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force. Thus, they emphasized the importance of settling tension and conflicts, and all disputes between states through political means, through negotiations. Along this line, they stressed the importance of a general solution in the Middle East, which should bring about Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and settle the problem of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU201858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1980--Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Bucharest on May 20 for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

The Angolan minister will also attend the proceedings of the second session of the Joint Romanian-Angolan Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation. Welcoming the distinguished guest at the Otopeni-Bucharest Airport were Stefan Andrei and other officials.

Talks Begin

AU201859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1980--Talks were held in Bucharest on May 20 between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Angola. During the interview, highlighted was the ascending course of the relations of bilateral collaboration on multiple planes, the joint wish being expressed to strengthen and deepen those relations, in the spirit of the Romanian-Angolan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, of the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto in Luanda in April 1979. The two ministers also exchanged views on current international issues.

Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei gave a dinner on Tuesday in honour of the Angolan guest. During dinner, toasts were proposed to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu, and of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to the development of the links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Angola, between the Romanian and Angolan peoples, for mutual benefit, in the interests of peace, of international understanding and collaboration.

CAZACU MEETS WITH AUSTRALIAN CP OFFICIAL

AU201846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1980--On May 20, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., met Bernie Taft, member of the Executive Committee, national secretary of the Communist Party of Australia who is paying a visit to Romania. On the occasion, opinions were exchanged on the activity and current concerns of the R.C.P. and of the Communist Party of Australia and both sides expressed their wish to further develop the good relations existing between the two parties. Also approached were some aspects of the current international situation. The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

PRIME MINISTER VERDET PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

For coverage of the official visit to the USSR by Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, see the Eastern Europe section of the 20 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MARITIME TRANSPORT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU191855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/5/1980--Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications of Romania, and Timofey Borisovich Guzhenko, minister of maritime fleet of the USSR, now visiting Romania, discussed in Bucharest on Monday questions concerning the further development of the collaboration between the two countries in sea shipping. The same day, they signed a protocol regarding the establishment of a direct technical-scientific collaboration between the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Maritime Fleet of the Soviet Union.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU131945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 13 May 80

["A Quarter of a Century Since the Signing of the Warsaw Treaty"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/5/1980--The forthcoming jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization acquires special significance under the current international circumstances--SCINTEIA of May 13 writes in an article marking a quarter of a century since, in response to the setting up of NATO, European socialist states signed the constitutive act of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. In this framework the newspaper further writes: The participating states will undoubtedly make a fresh contribution to the cause of peace, through concrete measures or initiatives towards diminishing the arms race, through their reasserted will to guarantee the implementation of military disengagement and disarmament measures in Europe and in the world like, for instance, the cutting down of military budgets, the freezing of military expenditures, effectives and armaments and then their gradual dimunition by 10-15 percent in the next five years, as proposed by Romania. There is no doubt that suchlike concrete measures, constructive initiatives or proposals for military disengagement and disarmament would be effective and most important contributions to the thorough preparation of the all-European meeting in Madrid, to the cause of safeguarding peace.

Naturally, any action and proposal conducive to greater international confidence, to reducing the source of tension, to extinguishing the hotbeds of conflict, to identifying solutions allowing for a way out from the current tense international situation would fall within the same context. The session will contribute to the resumption of the course of detente all the more so as it will secure the stronger assertion of the fundamental principles of international relations. In the light of historical experience, it has become obvious that only through the promotion and establishment of new genuinely democratic interstate relations, through the strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, collaboration and mutual esteem can a genuine, actually lasting security be built on the continent and in the world. Only the establishment of relations which should offer each nation the guarantee that it can freely, self-reliantly develop on the road of economic and social progress will provide the favourable framework for the development of a fruitful collaboration, will make of Europe--the continent which made such a great contribution to the enrichment of the world civilization's treasure--a continent of good neighbourliness among all nations, of peace and general progress.

The article refers to the circumstances under which the Warsaw Treaty was concluded, to the specific factors and special international conditions that led to it, also mentioning the phenomena of the "cold war" which, shortly after the victory over fascism, seriously affected the international relations, threatening to push mankind into a new war. The Romanian newspaper also highlights that provisions of the statute of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance signed under those circumstances clearly defined the defensive character of the treaty, its specific aim--the rejection of any outside aggression, its sphere of influence--the European Continent.

In these years, the countries, members of this treaty which was concluded only for defence reasons, have consistently supported the cause of peace and security, have advanced many proposals in this respect. At the same time, collaboration developed among the armies of the participating states, their defence capacity grew. Conceived as an alliance between nationality distinct entities, between sovereign states which are equal in rights, the Warsaw Treaty stipulated that the participating countries would act in the spirit of friendship and collaboration.

The treaty is underlain by the principles meant to govern the new-type relations among the socialist countries--the principles of mutual respect for the states' national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, reciprocal advantage, comradely mutual assistance. The conception that the participation in the treaty's activity is made according to the decisions taken by each state, each national army being under the command of the party and state leading bodies in the respective country and acting according to their order and decision, is therefore in full concordance with these statutory principles.

The principles of such a collaboration were also reflected in the provisions of the treaty whereby the signatory states assumed the obligation to consult one another in order to make decisions, by common agreement with regard to important international questions, taking the interests of consolidated peace and security as their guide.

Socialist Romania has acted in all these years in keeping with these provisions and in full concordance with the principles and pledges enshrined in the treaty. Reiterating Romania's consistent stand, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out: It is necessary to strengthen our collaboration with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty participating states. We consider the fact that, if there is an aggression against any socialist state in Europe, we will fulfill the obligations we assumed. Nevertheless, we are convinced that, if we promote a just international policy, if we act consistently for lessening tension, for detente, for disarmament, for the concomitant dissolution of the two military blocs, mankind--Europe included--can be sheltered from a new war and so can peaceful development of both our homeland and the other socialist countries, of all the European peoples be secured.

In its entire policy Romania starts from the fact that each socialist country's socio-economic development, the successes scored in socialist construction, in raising the population's standard of living constitute the solid groundwork of a new order, consolidate the people's material and moral strength. The vigorous development of the national economy and the concern for the working people's welfare bring about the strengthening of each socialist country's combat capacity in a possible war which can be but a defence war. Likewise, the RCP takes into account and steadfastly stresses that the successes in building the new system in each country are the main contribution to the growth of the world forces of socialism and peace, to the assertion of the superiority of socialism as a new society having all peoples' peace and freedom as fundamental vocation.

Manifesting special care and high responsibility for guaranteeing the homeland's defence, the safeguarding of freedom and national independence, of territorial integrity, of the working peoples' revolutionary gains, the RCP and the Romanian state have constantly paid special attention to the consolidation of the Romanian Army and people's combat capacity. Romania acts consistently for the development and deepening of manysided collaboration with the Warsaw Treaty participating states, for the achievement of a broad cooperation among those countries' armies so that, if needed, they could jointly retort upon an imperialist attack. At the same time, Romania manifests preoccupation for the development of the Romanian Army's collaboration with the armies of the other socialist countries, with the armies of developing countries and of other friendly countries, in accordance with the interests of freedom, national independence and peace throughout the world.

Paying due attention to the training and endowment of the armed forces, so that they can fulfill their high mission at any moment, Romania has also carried on, as is well known, a particularly intense and rich political activity for the consolidating of peace, for the assertion of the course towards detente and collaboration among peoples.

In the 25 years that passed since the signing of the Warsaw Treaty, Romania has militated, alongside the other participating states, for the building of security in Europe, for the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, for the settlement of all interstate differences by political, peaceful means exclusively--SCINTEIA further writes, mentioning in this context the important peaceful proposals and initiatives enshrined in the declarations of the Political Consultative Committee over the years with Romania's participation.

The newspaper refers then to the comprehensive programme of action elaborated and supported by Romania at the U.N. and in other international forums in view of attaining the vital desiderata--[word indistinct]--of implementing the aggregate of immediately applicable measures meant to provide conditions for making progress in this respect.

It is all the more necessary now to take concrete measures and initiatives as strong tension occurred in international life, which generates great dangers to peoples' peace and independence, a world military confrontation included--the quoted article points out.

This evolution has grave repercussions on the political climate in Europe, since it is precisely here that the two blocs are facing each other, that the largest military effectives and stockpiles of nuclear and conventional weapons, the most numerous military bases equipped with up to date destruction weapons are concentrated. Although Europe is a continent supersaturated with weapons, fresh measures of increasing the nuclear armament were undertaken such as the NATO decision concerning the deployment of new types of missiles on our continent.

Under these circumstances, the holding of negotiations acquires special significance for preventing another escalation of arming, for giving up or, at least, postponing the realization of the projects to locate these missiles here, and so does the intensification of efforts towards putting a definite end to this destruction race.

Certainly, to guarantee a balance of forces so as the security of no state be endangered is an actual necessity. But such a balance does not mean at all to escalate arming. The socialist countries, called upon by the very mission of socialism to guarantee the safeguarding of peace, have the loftiest duty to the peoples' destinies and interests to make so as this balance be achieved not upwards, by increasing arming, but downwards, by continually diminishing them, by steadily levelling them down through effective disarmament measures.

The peoples' vital interests, the primordial demands of detente and peace require persevering action for implementing measures of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, the sole genuine and lasting support of security. The adoption of measures concerning the reduction of military expenditures, effectives and armaments, the dismantlement of military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops within national boundaries, the start of negotiations for the concomitant dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty are of greatest importance in this respect. In the light of historical experience, the anachronism of the continent's, of the world's division into opposed blocs, the necessity of surmounting the bloc policy become still more obvious. A genuine, lasting security is incompatible with the existence of blocs which, as a specific product of the cold war, objectively are factors generating mistrust and hostility. As a matter of fact, the participating states themselves brought to the fore, ever since the setting up of the Warsaw Treaty, its historically temporary character, showing that it will lose its validity through the abolition of NATO. As it is known, they have repeatedly made proposals in this respect, have called for the concomitant dissolution of the military blocs, of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in particular, reiterating their will to militate for the building of a system of European security with the participation of all states on the continent, whatever their social system.

One can say that, starting precisely from the situation created on an international plane, it is particularly important that the concern for the strengthening of the defence capacity be accompanied by intensified activity for the concomitant dissolution of the two military blocs in Europe. To provide conditions for the attainment of this objective presupposes accentuation of the political facet of the Warsaw Treaty, that is, sustained efforts for holding negotiations, for resuming and consolidating the course of detente and international understanding.

Moreover, the very text of the Warsaw Treaty underlines the importance of this facet of the alliance's activity showing that the member states are determined to refrain, in interstate relations, from threat or use of force, to solve international litigations by peaceful means, to participate in the spirit of a sincere collaboration in all international actions aiming at guaranteeing peace and international security. In this sense, the text of the treaty mentions their determination to make efforts for efficient measures to be taken in consensus with other states, for the general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons and of other types of mass-destruction weapons.

Romania--the article published by SCINTEIA stresses in conclusion--will further militate for strengthening collaboration with the Warsaw Treaty member countries, with all the other socialist countries, for consolidating their unity, for rallying all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the peoples' peace, independence and progress.

PETROCHEMICAL CONTRACT SIGNED WITH FRG FIRM

AU201038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 20 May 80

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/5/1980--Within the fourth international chemistry show, a specialized event which gathered about 200 producer and trading companies in Romania and other countries, the Romanian foreign trade enterprises have concluded numerous export and import contracts for chemical and petrochemical products, as well as understandings of cooperation in production.

Two Romanian partners--the Chimimportexport foreign trade company and the Dudesti chemical enterprise of Bucharest--signed a cooperation contract with the reputed BASF company of Federal Germany for the production of the Basagran herbicide by the Bucharest chemical enterprise.

Stressing that the document signed falls within their good cooperation relations, Prof. Matthias Seefelder, BASF president, remarked the amplification of bilateral cooperation, particularly in recent years when a BASF office was opened in Bucharest.

Highlighting in turn the positive evolution of the economic links between Chimimportexport and BASF, the Romanian signatory Gheorghe Dalan, general director of the company, mentioned that the volume of reciprocal business increased steadily, particularly in recent years, when the German partners understood the necessity of a two-way trade which lends perspective, and more stability to the commercial links between the two firms.

SUNDIC CRITICIZES GISCARD PROPOSAL FOR GREAT POWER TALKS

LD201716 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Here is the topical foreign political commentary: "After the Brezhnev-Giscard d'Estaing Meeting in Warsaw." Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for a meeting of the great recalls the long overcome method of resolving major international problems. Here is Milika Sundic:

It is difficult to draw a reliable conclusion from the brief joint communique on the talks between Brezhnev and Giscard d'Estaing as to how successful was the Warsaw dialogue of the two statesmen. Moreover, the communique is very vague and open to various interpretations. However, according to the assessment made by the French president, the talks with Leonid Brezhnev made a positive contribution to peace and detente. The fact that Moscow television also carried Giscard's statement leads one to the conclusion that the Soviet side shares his view.

Nevertheless, the impression is that no progress whatsoever was achieved on the main problem under discussion--Afghanistan. Both sides stuck to their well-known views. However, neither France nor the Soviet Union excluded the possibility of fresh contacts at various levels and, as matters stand at present, the two countries will continue their dialogue.

Apart from rare exceptions, the French public has not manifested any enthusiasm whatsoever for Giscard d'Estaing's trip to Warsaw. On the contrary, the conviction prevails that the French president embarked on a great risk. The assessments of the British and American press are even less favorable, though nobody denies that Giscard d'Estaing had informed the Western allies of his initiative. What attracts particular attention is Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for a summit of great powers next year. Such ideas and such meetings were in fashion 20 or more years ago but few of the well-known meetings of the great powers contributed to a diminishing of international tension.

True enough, when the channels between Moscow and Washington began to function, the other two great powers, London and Paris, found themselves in limbo. And so it had remained right up to the latest exacerbation of relations between the two superpowers at the beginning of this year. Giscard d'Estaing's proposal precludes a broader gathering and this means in practical terms a return to the old and overcome practice of only the powerful and the great deciding on the destiny of world peace. For it seems that France has not rid itself of its complex which dates as far as back as the first postwar days. For the time being it is not yet known how Moscow has received Giscard's idea but it is possible to assume that it is not too enthusiastic about it. All the more so since the Warsaw Pact member countries propose the holding of a world conference or a new European summit.

According to Giscard d'Estaing, the meeting of the great powers should establish the causes of tension in the world and, on the basis of such an assessment and estimation, take measures for the improvement of the existing situation. However, regardless of the responsibility which the great powers have in preserving world peace, this is not merely their task but the task of the entire international community, of the nonaligned movement and of the United Nations.

As regards the causes of tension which, as the French president says, should be established at the meeting of the great powers, they are clear to everybody even without such a meeting. Small and medium-size countries, provided they are not exponents of bloc powers, have much more to say about the causes of world tension than great powers because bloc confrontation and the struggle of blocs for spheres of influence are the main causes of the crisis of detente and of international tension in general.

All this, in fact, need not be proved because all the crisis points in the world, from Southeast and central Asia to the Near and Middle East, have been brought about by the behavior of great powers or military blocs.

Whether Giscard d'Estaing's proposal will be accepted and which are the great power countries, this is something that nobody can envisage for the time being. One thing is certain, however, that is that the decisionmaking by the great powers on great problems also implies mutual deals at the expense of others, and this is what should under no circumstance be allowed to happen, because such deals have been and remain dangerous for world peace.

IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ, BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION PAY VISIT

Delegation's Arrival

LD201632 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 20 (TANJUG)--An Iraqi Ba'th Party delegation arrived here in Belgrade today on a several-day visit to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) as part of the regular inter-party cooperation. The delegation is headed by Ba'th Party (?national) and regional leadership member in charge of international relations and Iraqi Vice Premier Tariq 'Aziz.

The Ba'th Party delegation was welcomed at the Belgrade "Surcin" Airport by LCY Presidency member Dr Aleksandar Grlickov and LCY Presidency Executive Secretary Trpe Jakovlevski. The official talks between the two parties started today.

Party Talks

JN202045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 May--The first session of party talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of foreign relations, and the LCY led by Aleksandar Grlickov, LCY Presidium member, was held here tonight.

During this session, talks were held on matters concerning relations between the two parties. The two sides also reviewed international political developments from the viewpoint of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the LCY. They reviewed the political situation in the Arab region in light of the Camp David accords, the Khomeyni regime in Iran, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the developments in Europe. The two sides also discussed in detail the nonaligned movement's role given current international circumstances and exchanged views on the two countries' experiments in social construction.

It will be recalled that Tariq 'Aziz arrived here at the head of a Ba'th Party delegation on a 5-day visit to Yugoslavia.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GDR HELD 14-16 MAY

AU2011142 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 80 p 2

["Talks About Cooperation in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade (ADN)--Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side in the GDR-SFRY Economic Committee, and Dr. Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the committee, conducted talks in Belgrade from 14 to 16 May 1980. Topical problems related to the implementation of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed at the talks.

During his stay Manfred Flegel was received for cordial talks by Zvone Dragan, deputy chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

KOLISEVSKI GREETINGS TO HUSAK ON NATIONAL DAY REPORTED

LD091140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

"On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, I am sending you cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Czech and Slovak people and for new successes in the socialist building of your country.

"I am using this opportunity to express the firm conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will also successfully develop in future and advance in the interest of the peoples of our two countries, socialism, peace and equal cooperation and security in the world."

AGRICULTURE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ANGOLA 20 MAY

ID202346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 20 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslavia delegation headed by member of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture Milovan Zidar, left for Angola today. The delegation will discuss the promotion of cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Angola in the fields of agriculture and food industry.

VUKMANOVIC REBUTS BULGARIAN'S VIEWS ON MACEDONIA

AU201020 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 15 May on page 21 carries a 2,000-word report by Momcilo Stefanovic on an interview with Svetozar Vukmanovic Tempo concerning his book, "The Struggle for the Balkans," which will shortly be published by the Globus Publishing Enterprise of Zagreb and which POLITIKA will begin serializing on 16 May.

Vukmanovic is quoted as saying: "The direct reason for writing this book was the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, former member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Workers Party [BWP] and for a time secretary of the BWP Central Committee." He says that Dragoycheva "used her memoirs to present a number of untruths and fabrications both as regards the policy conducted by the BWP and as regards the solving of the Macedonian question."

Stefanovic adds: "Hiding behind thunderous cliches about proletarian internationalism, cleverly juggling parts of historical documents befogging actual events, and even more frequently presenting totally unsubstantiated assertions, not shrinking even from resorting to clear lies and direct slanders, Dragoycheva attempts to cover up the true positions of the BWP and to present the policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] and the events in Macedonia in a twisted light, Vukmanovic stressed."

Stefanovic quotes Vukmanovic's assertion that during the war the BWP Central Committee interfered in the work of the communist party in Macedonia. "Proceeding from the old Greater-Bulgaria thesis according to which the Macedonian nation does not exist, or rather the Macedonians are Bulgarians, invoking the provisions of the San Stefano Treaty, the BWP Central Committee endeavored to extract the recognition of the right to take over, or rather to join to Bulgaria, not only the party organization in Macedonia but also 'the ancient Bulgarian lands.' In this respect the policy of the Bulgarian bourgeoisie and the BWP happened to coincide in a peculiar way."

According to the report, Vukmanovic states that there exist many documents showing the difference between the lines of the CPY and the BWP. And the readers will be able to see for themselves how the CPY worked for an uprising and a revolution, while the BWP "objectively left the social and political system untouched and thus waited for others to bring freedom to the Bulgarian people." He is said to have decided on the title, "The Struggle for the Balkans," because "the book discusses the overall events in the Balkans, which is to say the clash of two policies: the policy of revolution and the policy of tactical moves and waiting for 'favorable conditions.' At the same time, because of its strategic and geopolitical position, the Balkans in this war, as well as in the near and the distant past, was an arena for the clashes of interests of the big powers which found their allies in the bourgeoisies of the Balkan countries. The drama of this war consisted of the communists of some countries, consciously or not, joining in this struggle. I must say that I, and the Yugoslav communists in general, more or less naively believed that nationalism was alien to communists and that the struggle they were leading would open up a new era of relations in the Balkans, an era in which different, equal relations between the states and peoples in the Balkans would be created. Unfortunately, the reality turned out to be different."

His book shows, Vukmanovic is quoted as saying, that the Macedonian people "never accepted the BWP policy," but the crude interference of the Bulgarian leadership, "exploiting the authority of the Comintern, caused confusion from time to time in the ranks of the Macedonian communists." The continuity of the struggle was not broken, however. The book is polemical, for Vukmanovic's aim was "to show in a proper light the inadmissible methods used by Tsola Dragoycheva in her memoirs."

DORONJSKI CHAIRS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD201940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee was held in Belgrade today chaired by Stevan Doronjski.

It discussed some elements of the political situation in the country. The introductory report was submitted by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The statement of the session reads: In the past months we have lived with concern over Comrade Tito's illness.

In expressing their deep love towards Comrade Tito and their loyalty to his work, our working people at the same time have carried out their current affairs with even greater devotion and even greater success. The dignity with which our people bore Comrade Tito's death was both touching and visible even for one who set foot on the soil of our country for the first time.

More noticeably than ever the immense international prestige of Comrade Tito and Yugoslavia were confirmed once again.

During the days of mourning Yugoslavia and its capital were truly a place in which the broadest number of statesmen and political figures from all parts of the world gathered; they came to express their great respect for Comrade Tito's personality and work. Their arrival also expressed the feeling and the view, widespread throughout the world, that Tito's death created a vacuum which cannot be filled, that Tito had been a symbol of peace, stability independence and equality. Our country has been equated with all who fight for independence, freedom and peaceful international cooperation.

The world knew and knows that with Tito as our leader we had created the ascent and the prestige of our country, unity of our nations and nationalities who in the past had been disunited, oppressed and backward. The consistency, reality and inventiveness of Comrade Tito and of our revolution in creating such a Yugoslavia had been stressed. Nobody forgot to stress that Comrade Tito worked for peace, for a new more just international order, that he was one of the architects of the nonaligned movement, that he was the pioneer of ideas and actions which contributed to the formation of world politics in the past few decades.

We remained touched and with a feeling of deep obligation in face of the fact that Tito's passing prompted all people concerned about tomorrow to demonstrate what he signified for (?the world today). We owe gratitude for such understanding and such sympathy. All who came to bow to Comrade Tito's memory or who in some other way demonstrated their respect for his personality and work, for socialist and self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia, our working people received as friends.

We feel that we are under a special obligation due to the attention from over 100 communist, socialist, workers, liberation and progressive parties and movements and trade union and other organizations, we voice our sincere gratitude to them for coming to join us in giving Comrade Tito our last farewell. Their recognition of the greatness of Tito's contribution and work gives impetus and encouragement to us who wish to continue his work resolutely.

The whole of our sociopolitical system, whose exponents are our working people and citizens, has proved itself to be effective. This amounted, in fact, to the people's self-managed organization, which is based on the high degree of citizens' awareness. Socialist self-management, which makes possible true decisionmaking by the working people concerning the development of society and new relations between working people, has given us a new awareness and new relations between the working people.

The powerfully pronounced unity in the LCY and in all sociopolitical organizations, from the grassroots to the top, and its activity within the framework of the self-managing system, also proved themselves this time.

All our nations and nationalities, in these difficult moments we are experiencing, have expressed and emphatically manifested the firmness of brotherhood and unity of our peoples, the unity of goals and interests, readiness and ability to continue, with all their strength, Comrade Tito's work. Once again it has been so obviously confirmed what equitable international relations mean for the homogeneity of our community in which unity and strength of our country represent the result of the consciousness and of the will of all people who live in it.

Over 200 foreign delegations and a large number of heads of state, government, parliaments and heads of political parties and movements visited our country.

With exemplary self-discipline, our citizens were first and foremost the guardians of order and security. They demonstrated vigilance, mobility and organization at every step.

It was demonstrated on this occasion too that Yugoslavia is a strong and stable country. We have an organized and capable system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. We have many trained defenders of the country's unity and peace who are conscious of what they are defending. This high degree of self-organization and devotion has confirmed once again that our working people and citizens are resolute in defending their independence and territorial integrity, an independence and territorial integrity which has depended and will depend always on ourselves alone.

The working people depended on the press, radio and television more on this occasion than ever before. During this period our information media regularly reported on the course of the illness and during the period of national mourning successfully carried the vast wealth of reactions and expressions of the sincere feelings of our people throughout the country, and in this manner fulfilled their duties at these responsible moments.

At this moment we must, with increased energy, continue to perform our regular tasks. The greatest and most serious tasks await us in the field of stabilization. We must seek to raise work productivity, intensify savings, carry out the export policy as fully as possible, bring all forms of consumption into line with established policy, bring imports into line with balance of payments possibilities, and embark on self-managing agreement-seeking and consultations with a greater degree of responsibility.

Our people will know how to respect and consistently carry on with Tito's work. This has already been demonstrated before the eyes of the whole world. This particularly places the LCY under the obligation, together with the other conscious socialist forces, not to make concessions to retrograde forces both in our own country and in world affairs. The basic goal of the LCY and all conscious socialist forces remains to expand socialist self-management and the people's democratic freedoms, to ensure even more stable and comprehensive economic, social and cultural development for our country, to carry out Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility comprehensively and consistently and to remain involved in the international field in the struggle for those goals for which Yugoslavia has so far striven with all its energies with Tito at its head.

The LCY and all other organized and conscious social factors know that the achievements of comprehensive social progress and peace are built up through work, organization, devotion, courage and struggle.

This was the way along which we marched with Tito and this is the way along which we will continue in the future.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium expresses recognition and gratitude to the medical panel, personal doctors and other health workers as well as to the work collective of the clinical center in Ljubljana for selfless and extremely conscientious commitment to Comrade Tito's treatment. Also, the LCY Central Committee Presidium expresses its recognition and thanks to the working people and citizens involved in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and to members of the Yugoslav People's Army and security organs for everything which they, together with orther organs and organizations, did in the past months to ensure a completely peaceful life and work of the working people and of citizens of Yugoslavia.

The Presidium discussed the problems of further socialization of LCY's international cooperation and some other issues in the sphere of the international activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The introductory report was submitted by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Commission for International Cooperation. It was noted that significant results have been achieved in implementing the attitudes of the 11th LCY Congress in the sphere of socialization of foreign policy and international cooperation of the LCY. It was also noted among other things that communists, working people and citizens of our country extend full and decisive support to the foreign policy activity of the League of Communists for the promotion of cooperation with all workers, communist, socialist and social democratic parties and parties and movements of the nonaligned countries.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION 20 MAY

LD210944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG)--The constitutional changes prepared in Yugoslavia will not affect the basic constitutional provisions but only eliminate certain obstacles standing in the way of a more consistent implementation of the principle of collective work and responsibility, it was set out yesterday evening at a session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Constitutional Commission. The commission discussed the working draft texts of amendments to the Yugoslav Constitution.

Opening the session, Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic said that the collective work and responsibility of organs and bodies derive from Yugoslavia's socialist self-management and delegate systems. Markovic said that the obligation of all organs and bodies is "with their work truly to reflect the broadest collective will and commitment of the working people and other citizens."

The Constitutional Commission has reached accord in principle on the working draft text of the first amendment. The amendment, among other things, specifies that each member of a collective organ is personally responsible for his work and together with the other members of the collective organ for the work and decisions of the organ. The second amendment specifies that elected and appointed officials are elected or appointed for a four-year term unless otherwise envisaged under the constitution, statute or law.

The third amendment specifies that the Assembly of Yugoslavia president and vice-president are elected from among Assembly delegates for a one-year term and each year from a different constituent republic or autonomous province.

The fourth amendment pertains to the Federal Executive Council (federal government) and the fifth, to the terms of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court president and judges.

LJUBICIC LAUDS TITO IN GREETINGS TO AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

LD201236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0831 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with 21 May--Air Force [RV] and Air Defense [PVO] Day--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, has sent the RV and PVO men, cadets and officers a message of congratulations which says:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of 21 May, RV and PVO Day, I am sending you cordial congratulations and comradely greetings.

This year we are observing this day with pain and grief in our hearts because of the irreplaceable loss of our dearest comrade and teacher, our supreme commander, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. The establishment and the development of the RV and PVO, and of our armed forces as a whole, are closely bound up with Tito's name, with his ideas and revolutionary work. With the foresight of a military commander of genius he realized the significance of this service of our armed forces, set it up and gave it a significant place and role in our all-people's defense system. He was the initiator of the constant improvement of expert cadres and of equipping our armed forces with modern military equipment of high combat capability. Let his ideas and work be a lasting reminder and signpost to you in the implementation of the tasks placed before you by the LCY and by our socialist self-managing community.

The RV and PVO members have attained a high level of moral political, expert and combat capability for the implementation of complex tasks placed before them. The attained results are the fruit of conscious effort and untiring work by officers and men in all areas of activity. In practice you have shown your political maturity and unity of your ranks along the line of LCY policy.

I am confident that you will continue to work persistently on your expert and ideopolitical improvement, modernization and combat consolidation of the RV and PVO and on the preservation of revolutionary achievements which we have won under the leadership of Comrade Tito and the LCY. In this connection I am sending cordial congratulations and best wishes for future successful work to all collectives of the air industry, establishments and institutes, to civilian air transport organizations, to members of the Yugoslav Aviation Federation and of the Federation of Astronautic-Rocket Organizations of Yugoslavia.

In congratulating you on the festival, I wish you fresh successes in your work.

LJUBICIC CONTINUES VISITS TO SERBIAN TOWNS

Visits To Vranje Barracks

LD201242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Vranje--On the second day of his stay in Vranje Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, visited the barracks of the South Morava brigades and talked to garrison officers. Gen Nikola Ljubicic was accompanied by Lt Col Gen Aleksandar Janic and Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, commanders of the Nis and Skopje Army Districts, respectively, and by Lt Col Gen Bogoljub Djordjevic, republican secretary of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Leskovac Visit

LD201636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Leskovac--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited Leskovac today. General Ljubicic was accompanied by Lt Col Gen Aleksandar Janic, and Bogoljub Djordjevic, republican secretary for national defense of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The federal secretary talked with Yugoslav People's Army commanders about the combat development of units. The meeting was attended by representatives of sociopolitical communities and organizations. They acquainted General Ljubicic with the relization of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the municipality.

KOSOVO LEADERSHIPS CONSIDER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU201156 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 80 p 7

[Text] Pristina, 15 May, TANJUG--At their joint session today, presided over by Dzavid Nimani and Mahmut Bakali, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo discussed the proposed working texts of draft amendments to the parts of the SFRY Constitution and the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo that concern the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative for advancing collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and introducing the 1-year term of office for presidents and chairmen.

As had been announced, the Presidency and the Presidium noted that the period since the eighth congress of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, at which Comrade Tito took the initiative for advancing collective work, has been characterized by broad and intensive sociopolitical activity by sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs in Kosovo for a consistent implementation of this initiative. This activity is developing in the spirit of the decisions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the tasks of the League of Communists in realizing Comrade Tito's initiative. Within this activity the past practice is being critically examined and the collective nature of work of all organs and leaderships is being increasingly more enriched. At the same time the 1-year of office for presidents is being introduced.

It was concluded at the session that the examination of the amendments would be continued in coordination with all socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA BODIES DISCUSS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU201606 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 80 p 7

[F.N. report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 16 May--The Presidium of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina at a joint session held today under the chairmanship of Raif Dizdarevic and Nikola Stojanovic discussed a report on work on the constitutional amendments to implement Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and the introduction of a 1-year term for president or chairman. The basis for the discussion was the edited working draft of the amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

Proceeding from the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and the tasks set at the sixth session of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee on the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative--the constitutional changes are to make possible and to ensure their implementation--the two Presidiums today determined their positions on the wording of the draft amendments prepared after discussions in federal organs and their working bodies held in April.

On the basis of a report by the commission for constitutional questions of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the session also examined some questions related to the changes in the constitution of the Sovialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina which, according to the position adopted earlier, are to be made by the end of this year at the latest.

BRIEFS

SOVIET OFFICIAL IN KOSOVO--Pristina--Bahri Oruci, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, today received in Pristina representatives of the Moscow Raznoimport firm. Ivan Aleksandrovich Russov, general director of this firm, expressed on the occasion his satisfaction with the cooperation with economic organizations of Kosovo, in particular with the Balkan rubber and chemical industry in Suva Reka, whose products enjoy great prestige in the Soviet Union. During the talks Bahri Oruci stressed that the results achieved so far represented a good basis for the establishment of more long-term cooperation between the Kosovo economy and the partners in the Soviet Union, and that this would also contribute to the development of entire economic cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 16 May 80 OW]

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION--Belgrade--Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, today received M.G. Loshakov, head of the Soviet delegation at trade talks between the two countries held in Belgrade. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 16 May 80 LD]

ANGOLAN DELEGATION--Last night Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, received a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA led by Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the party's Politburo, which will attend President Tito's funeral today. In the talk Lukoki expressed the condolences of the MPLA, the government and people of Angola and delivered a personal message from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, to the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The message expresses the deep sorrow which President dos Santos and the Angolan people feel over the great loss resulting from the death of President Tito, a giant revolutionary, leader of the Yugoslav peoples and one of the leaders of the nonaligned movement. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croation 9 May 80 p 14 AU]

SUDANESE PARTY DELEGATION--Belgrade, 10 May, TANJUG--Today, Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, met with a delegation of the Sudanese Socialist Union which attended President Tito's funeral. The delegation was led by A.L. Sharif al-Qasim, member of the union's Politburo, who, on that occasion, once again expressed the sorrow, great pain and condolences of the Sudanese people and President Numayri. During the meeting the Sudanese delegation was informed about the situation in our country and about Yugoslavia's views on the current international situation. Future cooperation between the two political organizations, about which both sides showed great interest, was also discussed. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 80 p 13 AU]